HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1910.

VOL XV. NO. 56— BOMBAY MONDAY MARCH 7 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Mar.	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‡†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7,952
26	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10 940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16 504
30 ,,	RANPURA x		16 585
Extra 7 Mar. 6 p. m.	RAZMAK ..	To Aden only	10,602

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins,

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927 5th Mar.	GOGRA ..	For Shanghai
6th ,,	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE.	For China & Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
@Awa Maru	9028	28 Feb.	12 Mar.
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 Mar.	22 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru	5898	23 ,,	11 ,,

x For Karachi
@ Calls at Colombo.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

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is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927 9th March	BARPETTA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	MANDALA ..	Karachi Direct.
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
16th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Modern India's Products
FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE' BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audits of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2227.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MEN for PROCESS WORK. Apply MANAGER, the "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—responsible Two CLERKS and One MANAGER Pay Rs. 60, 200, See personally 10-4, LOWARKA PARSHAD, Ghaiwady, No. 88, 1st Floor, No. 8, Bombay 2.

LEARN—Touch Typewriting Free. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
A R88

WANTED—TUTOR for coaching Fifth standard student; second language Sanskrit preferred. Apply personally, C. DWARKADAS, 53, Mint Road, Fort.
A R93

REQUIRED—A good sound MECHANICAL ENGINEER, one accustomed to Boilers, steam pumps and crude oil engines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28249

WANTED—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS on pay and commission to secure orders of Ludhiana Cloth and Hosiery goods. For terms apply to:—BABU GUJARMALL MEHTA, Hosiery and Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, PUNJAB.
A R84

LARGE STRUCTURAL FIRM in Bombay requires STRUCTURAL MISTRIES Applicants must be able to read drawings and have had previous shop experience in manufacture of structural work such as Sheds, Buildings, and Bridges. Apply to Box No. 1226 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28248

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

WANTED—Second hand one HALF-PRESS BOX 17 feet and one FINISHER 500 lbs. Maker Nasmith Wilson. Apply Box. No. 1921 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R78

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

ADVERTISER HAS RUPEES 15,000 AVAILABLE for investment in profitable Business willing to work. Apply Box No. 1929 Adv., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R R92

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

WANTED—second-hand MOTOR LORRIES 2 to 6 tons capacity. Please correspond with Box No. 1928 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
J.A. 28254

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FIFTH CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 7th day of January, 1927, a call of Rs. 10/- per Share, being the Fifth Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1927, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 8th day of March 1927 upto the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Fifth Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st day of February, 1927, and that no applications for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 21st day of February, 1927, unless such applications are accompanied by the Fifth Call Moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay, 8th January, 1927.
27946

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. TYABALLY EBRAHIM MATCHISWALLA has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. ESMAILJI ABDULALLY MATCHISWALLA. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house situate, lying and being on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or the same a little more or less bearing New Survey No. 1/1385 and Cadastral Survey No. 1338 (Bhuleshwar Division) and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 88, Street Nos. 464 and 466 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Keshavji and now belonging to the estate of Kersondas Natha and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Pestonji Muncherji Nicholson.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28253

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS "MOTILAL MANSIONS"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688, of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.

V/s.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 3.—On MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 4.—On TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3285 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind Lane and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4728 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1237, Street No. 5-7-9-43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240 (3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240 (4), Street No. 24C, Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III. on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane, and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2183 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street, and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in Lot No. I, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, and the same can be inspected by the intending Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K. Hammum Street, Fort Bombay.
Dated this 26th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28209

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 101 of 1923.

DARASHA JIVAJI VAKIL .... Plaintiff.

Vs.

FATMABAI, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy and others .. Defendants.

AND

Suit No. 13 of 1925.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

MAHOMEDBHOY MULLA ES MAILJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit No. 101 of 1923 and bearing date the 20th day of Aug. 1923, and Judge's Order made in the above two suits dated 15th February, 1927, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one or more lots by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS

LOT NO. 1.

Freehold land or ground with messuages tenements and buildings and the machinery including oil engine, flour mills, tanks and other fixtures thereon, admeasuring together three thousand one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts formed and made up by the City Survey Nos. 1834, 1834B and 1834C of the City Survey of Jalgaon Town and bearing Municipal Nos. 196, 210, 141 and 142 and 143 and situate at Bhawani Peth, within the limits of Jalgaon Town, the whole of such piece together bounded on the North by Public Street on the South partly by Survey No. 1834A and partly by 1836 on the East partly by Survey No. 1835 and partly by 1836 and on the West by public Street.

LOT NO. 2.

Land or ground admeasuring seven hundred square yards or thereabouts with buildings thereon and entered as City Survey No. 1837 and bearing Municipal No 197 in the Register of the City Survey of Jalgaon and situate at Bhawani Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town the whole of such piece bounded on the North by Survey No. 1834A on the South by the Public Street on the East by Survey No. 1836 and on the West by Public Street.

LOT NO. 3.

Freehold land or ground admeasuring two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts with buildings thereon and entered as City Survey No. 1708 and bearing Municipal No. 147 in the Register of the City Survey of the Jalgaon Town and situate at Bhawani Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town and which whole piece of land is bounded on the North by Public Street on the South by Survey No. 1697 and on the East by Survey No. 1707 and on the West by Survey No. 1709.

LOT NO. 4.

Freehold land or ground formed and made up by the City Survey Nos. 1897 and 1897A and bearing Municipal Nos. 29, 30 and 31 togethsr admeasuring one thousand two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts with buildings thereon and situate at Polan Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town the whole of such piece together is bounded, on the North by the Public Street on the South by the Public Street, on the East by the Public Street and on the West by Survey No. 1896 and which whole piece of land is constituted and made up by the two aforesaid numbers.

LOT NO. 5.

Land or ground, admeasuring two hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts with messuage tenements and buildings thereon and entered as City Survey No 1895 and bearing Municipal No. 53 in the Register of the City Survey Records of the Jalgaon City and situate at Polan Peth, within the limits of Jalgaon City in the Registration Sub-District and Taluka of Jalgaon and which piece is bounded, on the North by the Public Street on the South by the Public Street on the East by Survey No. 1896 and on the West by Survey No. 1894A.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of Government land entered in the Register of Revenue Survey of Jalgaon as Survey No. 201 and bearing Entry No. 524 Patrak 'K', admeasuring Gunthas seven and assessed at annas two only and in the Register of the City Survey of Jalgaon as City Survey No. 1856 admeasuring eight hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and situate at Polan Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town and the whole piece is bounded on the North by the City Survey No. 1851 on the South partly by the City Survey No. 1857 and partly by the Public Street (the eastern side of plot is only a pointed angle) on the East and West partly by the Public Street and partly by City Survey No. 1857.

LOT NO. 7.

One mango tree standing and situate on the land in the Survey No. 278 and bearing Entry No. 415 of the Village Mehroon in the Registration Sub-District of Jalgaon in the Registration District of East Khandesh, such mango tree together with all the rights liberties ways paths for removing and taking fruits from the tree and together with all the rights and easements in connection with the said mango tree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed in Suit No. 101 of 1923 at No. 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
28229

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1986 OF 1925.

FRAMROZ RUTTONJI DUBASH ... Plaintiff.

V/s

JOHN FARRY ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1927, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling huts standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agar in the Island of Bombay, subject to the right of the Lessee Framroz Ruttonji Dubash under a Lease for a term of fifty years certain renewable in perpetuity at the option of the Lessee at the monthly rent of Rs. 100/- under an Indenture of Lease dated the 10th day of April, 1923, and made between John Farry the Lessor of the one part and the said Framroz Ruttonji Dubash, the Lessee of the other part and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 4206 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 119, New No. 3694, Old Survey No. 414 and New Survey No. 1785 and Cadastral Survey No. 1258 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3139 and 3142 and 3144 (2) and Street Nos. 603, 606, and 608 A and bounded on the East by the property of the late Mr. J. C. D'Almeida, on the West by the property of Mrs. John B. Fernandes, on the North by the property of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao, on the South by the public gulley or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28238

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ESMAILJI ABDULALLI MATCHISWALLA has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. TYEBALLI EBRAHIM MATCHISWALLA. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2112 and Cadastral City Survey No. 714, (Mandvi Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 368 and formerly under Nos. 307, 309 and now under Street Nos. 37-39 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Amtoollaboo daughter of Tyebkhan Abdulhusein Jangbarwalla but now of Asmaboo Ismailji Matchiswalla and Ismailji Abdulalli Matchiswalla and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Mahomedan Community.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.
28252

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECEGOODS, "ALBION" MOTOR LORRY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 7th March 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almyrahs, writing and dressing, tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, two big bath tubs with fittings, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:—

Re: Estate of J. S. Joshi (Insolvent) trading as Achut Shankar and Co:—

Cupboards, table, stool, stand, etc.

By the order of A.P. Lewis Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 2978 of 1926 (A.P. Lewis v/s Udheram Bhekoo and Sons.):—

One ALBION Motor Lorry No. 928, 4 Cylinders, 35 H.P., 4 tons.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jaconets, nainsooks etc.

CRAWFORD AND CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALOES, COWS, AND CALVES, ETC., ETC.

Under the directions of the Commissioner High Court, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Stable of Haji Abu Miya Haji Sulaiman at Arthur Road, Tardeo in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated the 13th December, 1926, and order dated the 3rd February 1927 made in Suit No. 49 of 1924 (Mahomed Chund Balol & Malbari Hassan Moosa Chaiwalla and others.)

72 Buffaloes, 2 Cows, 9 Calves, brass handis, feeding pots, wooden tubs, cart etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

READ

WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Say! The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kills Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Encarnacion Marquez
Pat Mannigin
Tommy Pedro
Everll Peterson.
Jno. Cannon
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

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AMUSEMENTS

JURY RETURNS VERDICT !!!
IRVING'S MIDGETS
CHEFALO-PALMERO
WORLD'S WONDER SHOW
"Sentenced to Play at
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Until Further Notice"
CHARGE :—"Greatest Entertainment Ever Offered Bombay"
Were you Present? If not Book Immediately
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
SPECIAL MATINEES
Tuesday, Saturday at 6 p. m.
Every Child in Bombay should see the Midgest
Booking at S. Rose & Co., Ld.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
Epic that strikes a responsive chord in every heart.
"THE SHEPHERD KING"
A Romance of the Languorous Nile.
A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE OF THE OLD EGYPTIAN SPLENDOR.

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE BEAUTIFUL, ENCHANTING AND MOST EMOTIONAL
MAE MURRAY IN
FASCINATION
A Metro Screen Classic in 8 Reels.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels starring Belle Bennet and Ben Lyons.
IT'S ONE PICTURE IN A SEASON.
BIG! BIG! BIG!
As Only First National Pictures Can Be.
DON'T MISS IT! SEE IT!
BY ALL MEANS SEE IT.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

MONDAY 7th Mar. 1927
at 9-30 p. m.
MARVELLOUS CONJURING MAGIC PERFORMANCES
BY
The Great Blind Magician
Prof. L. K. SHAH,
THE WILLIAM TELL OF INDIA.

Under the Patronage of
Sir HORMASJI KAVASJI D. ADENWALA.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY PUBLIC.
The blind Professor has received universal approbation from the public as well as eminent publicists for his Marvellous Conjuring Magic performances—and has received not less than 105 GOLD MEDALS.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
PLACE—
GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE
TICKETS :—Extra 4-8-0 First Class 2-4-0 Third 1-2-0
Orchestra 3-6-0 Second ,, 1-12-0 Fourth 0-9-0
HAVE YOUR TICKET FIRST.
MANAGER.

"UNTOUCHBLES" & PUBLIC PLACES

QUESTIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Council Saturday:—

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to carry into effect Mr. Bole's resolution to throw open to the Depressed Classes all public places in this Presidency?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah: Attention is invited to the Press Note No. P. 117, dated the 29th September 1923 (copy below for ready reference) issued by the Director of Information.

THE UNTOUCHABLE CLASSES.

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, on the motion of Mr. S. K. Bole, a resolution was passed recommending that "the untouchable classes be allowed to use all public watering places, wells and dharamshalas which are built and maintained out of public funds or are administered by bodies appointed by Government or created by Statutes as well as public schools, courts, offices and dispensaries".

In pursuance of this resolution Government have directed their officers to give effect to it as far as it relates to the public places and institutions belonging to and maintained by Government. The Collectors have been requested to advise the local public bodies to consider the desirability of accepting the recommendation made in the resolution. The Bombay and Karachi Port Trusts, the Bombay City Improvement Trust and the Municipal Corporation have also been requested to give effect to the resolution with regard to the places under their control.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. K. S. Firodea (Ahmednagar District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What steps have been taken by them to bring into effect the resolution about the separation of the Judicial and Executive.

(b) What is the probable time within which they expect to achieve it.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: The question is still under the consideration of Government.

TAGAI LOANS IN BIJAPUR DISTRICT

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the agriculturists in the famine stricken area of the Bijapur District had applied for tagai loans;

(b) if so, whether most of the applications were rejected on one ground or other;

(c) whether the agriculturists were asked to pay the amount of assessment on their land out of the tagai amounts borrowed from Government;

(d) if so, whether they have approved of such action?

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: Information has been called for.

CHIEFS AND SARDARS.

Sardar G. N. Mujumdar (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the names of the Brothers and Sons of the Ruling Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan used to be enlisted as Sardars simultaneously about 60 years ago?

(b) If so, when and why the practice has been discontinued?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: Conditions have changed greatly in the last 60 years, and the reasons for which His Excellency the Governor was pleased at that time to make admissions to the order of Sardars have not necessarily equal force now. The appointment of Sardars of the Deccan is a matter entirely within the discretion of His Excellency the Governor.

CHUNNABATTI CASE

MAGISTRATE PRAISES POLICE SQUAD'S WORK

In the case which matured before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate, wherein six persons, Ismael Ashtak and five others were charged with burglary and secret disposal of silver-ware taken from the house of a silver ware merchant in the early hours of the morning of the day when the Chakla Street riot occurred, His Worship convicted four of the six accused and sentenced them to varying terms of one month to six months rigorous imprisonment.

His Worship commended the action of the Dongri Police flying squad who had arrested the accused in the act of burying the property on the Chunabatti maidan and tracing the rest of the silver in various places.

His Worship likewise drew the attention of the complainant, the silver ware merchant, to the services rendered to the police by two witnesses in the case, and expressed the hope that the complainant, who had recovered practically the whole of his property, would suitably recompense them. The fourth and sixth accused were discharged for want of evidence.

The Maharajah declared the exhibition open and accompanied by his father and Mr. Dodwell, he was taken round the exhibition by the Principal of the College.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA MARKETS

MANCHESTER GOODS.

After the continued improvement on which we commented in our last report, the past week has witnessed distinctly less activity in our local piece-goods market. It must, however, be remembered that during the last few weeks up-country dealers have made very large purchases of Grey and White Staples, and a temporary lull in demand cannot therefore be regarded as surprising. Clearances moreover are considerably restricted by the continuance of the strike on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, as a result of which no goods can be despatched to areas served by that line. It is reported that a large number of buyers from the interior have now left Calcutta, and it is probable that demand will remain quiescent until after the "Doljatra" festival, which will be celebrated on the 18th March.

There is considerably less enquiry for replacements, and we hear of little forward business having been concluded during the week. There can be no doubt that the total purchases made during the past three months have been extremely heavy, and there is a growing inclination on the part of local dealers to defer entering into further contracts until such time as they have disposed of their present commitments and can gauge with some degree of accuracy the future trend of the market.

Grey Shirtings.—The arrival last week of a consignment of some 7,000 bales of Japanese Shirtings caused an immediate fall in values, and Japanese cloths are to-day quoted at anything from 6 to 10 annas per piece below the rates ruling a week ago. The market for Lancashire goods has also been affected, but stocks are small and prices are steady at a decline of about 3 annas per piece. Demand has fallen off and clearances are poor.

Grey Dhooties.—There is less enquiry and bazar rates may be quoted from 3 to 6 pies lower than last week.

Whites.—Sales are on a restricted scale and values have declined about 1 anna per piece.

Miscellaneous.—This section is unchanged.

Yarns.—Grey Yarns are selling freely and prices are advancing. Coloured descriptions are comparatively neglected.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Grey Yarn, Wilkinsons, 40s. per lb. Rs. 1-0-6 Stocks small.

T. Red Yarn Rs. 1-1-0 to Rs. 1-7 per lb.

Grey Shirtings, 37 by 37-1/2-38, 16 by 13, 7 lbs. Rs. 7-10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 37 by 38, 15 by 16, 8-1/4 lbs. Rs. 9-11 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 38 by 38-1/2, 16 by 16, 8-1/2 lbs. Rs. 10-10 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10-1/2 lbs. Rs. 12-5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 41 by 38, 18 by 18, 11-1/2 lbs. Rs. 12-5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10-1/4, Rs. 13-2 per piece.

Grey Jaconet, 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 7-8 per piece.

White Shirtings, 40,000, 36 by 40 yards, Rs. 21-4.

White Shirtings, 98, 36 by 40 yards, Rs. 17.

White Shirtings, 99, 36 by 40, Rs. 19.

White Shirtings, Raja, 36 by 40, Rs. 8-4.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

Calcutta, March 2.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., have issued the following report:—Heavy Goods.—The market has been very steady throughout the week. Rates have been well maintained for near goods and a fair business of a general nature has been done forward. Packs for positions from March to September commanded considerable attention and proved the main feature of the week. The market closes steady though secondhands are inclined to clear holdings at any advance in rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (2¼ ozs.) for April at Rs. 36-0-0, for July and October at Rs. 35-0-0; D. W. Salt Bags (1 3/4 lbs.) for March at Rs. 43-0-0, for April at Rs. 41-0-0; B. Twills for February/April, March and March/June at Rs. 49-0-0, for July at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 -8) 2 1/2 lbs. for April/June at Rs. 55-0-0; Liverpool Twill for April at Rs. 54-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 54-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6-8) 2 1/2 lbs. for April/June at Rs. 55-0-0; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for March at Rs. 112-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for February/April, March and May June at Rs. 49-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 48-12-0; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 54-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0 to Rs. 54-8-0; Sacks (2 lbs. 6 ozs.) for March at Rs. 53-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 49-8-0; Woolpacks for March/June at Rs. 2-7-0, for April/June at Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-7-0, for April/July at Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 2-7-0, for April/July at Rs. 2-6-0, for July/August at Rs. 2-6-6, for August/September and August/October at Rs. 2-5-6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for early March at Rs. 42-8-0, K. Bags for March at Rs. 14-0-0; Hy. Cees for March at Rs. 52-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 48-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 47-12-0 to Rs. 48-8-0, for January/March and January/June at Rs. 48-0-0; A. Twills for December/January at Rs. 50-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. Cees for January March at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 49-8-0; D. W. Flour Bags for October/December at Rs. 58-4-0 to Rs. 58-8-0; B. Twills for February/April, March, March/June and March/June at Rs. 49-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 48-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 48-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 48-0-0; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 54-0-0.

Hessians.—The demand for near goods has continued throughout the week and rates have been well maintained. For forward deliveries a fair business has been done by the mills to speculators who have paid full rates for all positions on to March next year. The market closes steady.

March at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-9-0 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-9-0, for March at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-9-0 to Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 14-10-0, for April/June, July/September and October/December at Rs. 14-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-8-0.

40"—9 ozs. for March at Rs. 15-8-0 basis.

36"—9 ozs. 40" for March at Rs. 16-0-0 basis.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for April/June at Rs. 87-0-0.

H Porters for Ready at Rs. 19-1-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19-3-0, for March at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-2-0, for March/June at Rs. 19-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-2-0, for April/September at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, for May/September at Rs. 19-4-0 for July/September at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 for July/December at Rs. 19-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-12-0, for October/March at Rs. 19-0-0.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The market continues very active, and demand has been satisfactory throughout the week. Prices have registered a further advance and close firm at a rise of about 6 pies per lb.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to qualities and tickets:—

Mule 10-1/2s. Rs. 2|11|6 to Rs. 2|15|6.
Mule 18-2s. Rs. 2|12|6 to Rs. 2|2|6.
Mule 14-1/2s. Rs. 2|15|6 to Rs. 3|8|6.
Mule 16-1/2s. Rs. 3|0|6 to Rs. 3|4|6.
Mule 20-1/2s. Rs. 3|3|6 to Rs. 3|7|6.
Mule 22s. Rs. 3|5|6 to Rs. 3|9|6.

COAL.

The market during the last week has shown little change, the demand for all classes of coal, specially first class, being quiet.

The approximate rates are as follows:—

Desherghur, Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 6-4.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Pharia, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4-12.

11 and 12 Seams Jharia, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4.

10 Seams Jharia, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3.

Raneegunge, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 5.

Ready prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing levels with scattered purchase enquiries. Forward prices are easier by about a pence, than yesterday's ruling levels. The market has ruled steady but quiet.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 17|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12|4 per cwt.
Shipment Feb. sh. 17|9 per cwt F.B.H:
Shipmest Feb. sh. 17|9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March sh. 18 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April sh. 18|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. sh. 17|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 17|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. Feb. sh. 18|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. Feb-March sh. 18|4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamsagar C.I.F. April sh. 18|10 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 17|5 per cwt
Shipment Feb-March sh. 18|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

HUGHIE MCQUADE GOES TO AUSTRALIA.

A Bombay correspondent writes:

"The racing fraternity should have been upset not a little over the Hughie McQuade affair—his suspension by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. because they felt he did not ride as well he should have done. All protests proved futile, and with the Stewards clinging to their decision, it has been the lot of the punters to find this 'Jock,' who on more occasions than one steered the much neglected mounts, no longer for the season—in Bombay.

Hughie McQuade left for Australia, on Saturday (5th instant) where he intends to do some riding. He, however, expects to return to India in good time for the Bangalore and Mysore races. In the course of a casual talk to the writer, the banned 'jock' observed that he had nothing to say but submit to the will of "The Powers That Be" but what he was grieved at was that the suspension should have come when he was getting into top form

Sir B. N. Sarma, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee arrived in Madras on the 4th instant and met the South Indian Chamber of Commerce to discuss railway rates. He was to leave for Calcutta the same day.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Andrew Yule and Co: 7340 tons coal.

S S Hemi Maru from Calcutta. Agents:—Grahams Trading Co: 5220 tons coal.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta. Agents: Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd:—50 bales coal tar, 66 kegs and 114 drums paint, 9 cases turpentine, 25 drums linseed oil, 35 kegs lead dry, 20 drums boot toping 9 bales varnish, 40 kegs paste, 80 kegs boiler covering, 150 bags nettlenuts, 45 drums spindle oil, 110 bales hessian cloth, 96 bales B. twills, 225 bales empty gas cylinders, 124 bales and 16 bars cotton waste, 40 barrels cylinders.

From Tuticorine:—25 bags tea, 3 bags and 19 bobins cardamoms.

From Cochin: 3 bales coir mats, 5 rolls coir matting.

From Calicut: 236 bags copra, 125 bags coconuts, 108 jottas coir yarn, 750 pieces teak scantlings, 5 bags chiraki, 142 bags dry ginger.

S S Varsova from Busreh. Agents:—M M and Co:—11 bales specs, 6723 bkts and 50 bags wet dates, 208 bags moong, 100 bags jawary, 718 bags mash, 549 bags cots.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 5.

S S Vita, Demie, Karachi.
S S Karapara, Miller, Durban.
S S Nurmahal, Martin, Java.
S S Katuna, Jones, New York.
S S Homayun, Murch, Calcutta.
S S Baronfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.

March 6.

S S Razmak, Miller, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

March 6.

S S Ryujin Maru, Miya, Kobe.
S S Celebes Maru, Takeya, Kobe.
S S Chakrata, Leylands, Colombo (for order).

LOADING.

March 5.

Steamer Katuna, for New York.
Steamer Kidderpore, for Kobe.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Co.'s steamer Nurmahal arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, via Karachi, with ballast.

S S Katuna: The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Katuna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co.'s steamer Homayun, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Baronfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Baronfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Ryujin Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ryujin Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English Mail steamer Razmak, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden at about 7 p.m. with the outward mails of the 17th ultimo, a general cargo and about 70 passengers.

S S Chakrata: The B I S N co.'s steamer Chakrata sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

EXPORTS.

March 5.

S S Rampura for London:—3 cases dry casing Union Casing Supply Co. 3 cases cotton prints, 1300 lbs. bristles and 1 bale karsak skins Cox and King's Shipping Co, Ltd.

S S Dumana for Dunkirk:—50 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S City of Harvard for Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton B Cursandas and Co.

For Antwerp:—83 bales hemp T Dawood Khan.

For Barcelona: 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg.—110 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 12 bales hemp Latham and Co., 165 bales raw cotton K Devchand, 2 bales hemp M R Kaisha Ltd., 165 bales raw cotton Union Cotton Co Ltd. 162 cwt cassein L Ebrahimjee.

For Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton W Latham and Co., 165 bales raw cotton K Devchand, 1000 cwt myrabollams J Mulchand and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton K Devchand, 110 bales raw cotton E Spinner and Co.

For Rotterdham:—55 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 1000 cwt crushed bones F Ebrahim and Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—75 bales wool raw F F Campbell and Co., 21 bales wool raw W Latham and Co., 100 bales hemp T Dawood Khan, 125 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co., 1 bale raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 15 bales wool raw R Soni, 45 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd., 18 bales cotton ropes and 6 bales cotton rugs B Mahasukaram, 100 bales cotton fly Textile Wask Co., 25 bales wool raw R Virchand.

S S Katuna for Philadelphia:—700 cwt cotton cold thread waste S Kanaji and Co., 100 bales cotton waste Textile Products Ltd., 2000 cwt myrabollams M Bhula and Co.

For Toronto: 9 bales woollen rugs and 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For New York:—10 bales woollen rugs B Mahasakaram Co., 1000 cwt myrabollams Amin and Sons, 175 cwt cotton cold thread waste S Kanaji and Co., 9 bales carpets Fleming Show and Co., 27 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee and Co Ltd., 798 cwt pepper P E Bros., 12 pkgs brass ware Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 1 pkg carpets Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 96 cwt gum karaya S Khelsey and Co., 315 cwt gum kadaya D Mowjee and Co., 571 cwt gum Arabia, and 100 cwt nigerseed P E Bros., 201 cwt gum kadaya P E Bros., 200 bales cotton fly Textile Wask Co.

S S Awa Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd., 220 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha Ltd., 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton G V Lanke, 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—2 boles sandal wood S R Mevaranda and Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton Brcul and Co. 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagaya: 800 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 1200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yoyokahama: 200 bales raw cottan G Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tatashi Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 5.

S S Ryajee Maru from Calcutta. Agents

(Continued in Column 5.)

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 5.

May	14.23—.01
July	14.40—.02
October	14.53—.02
December	14.67—.07
January	14.71—.06
Middling Spot	14.40—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 5.

May	14.24—.01
July	14.38—.02
Middling Spot	14.25—

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

March	7.48—.05
April	7.54—.05
May	7.61—.05
June	7.65—.05
July	7.72—.05
August	7.74—.05
September	7.76—.05
October	7.77—.05
November	7.79—.05
December	7 81—.05
January	7.83—.03
February	7.84—.04
March	7.86—.03
Middling Spot	7.83—.10

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	9,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

March	13.41—.10
April	13.42—.10
May	13.44—.10
June	13.45—.09
July	13.46—.09
August	13.49—.09
September	13.58—.09
October	13.60—.09
November	13.62—.04
December	13.71—.04
January	13.64—.04
February	13.64—.04
March	13.64—.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.85—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Scinde Good	5.95—.10
Scinde Fully Good	6.15—.10
Scinde Fine	6.35—.10
Bengal Good	6.05—.10
Bengal Fully Good	6.25—.10
Bengal Fine	6.45—.10
Oomra Good	6.45—.10
Oomra Fully Good	6.70—.10
Oomra Fine	7.95—.10
Broach Good	6.40 .10
Broach Fully Good	6.70—.10
Broach Fine	7.00—.10

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 4.

	This Week. Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	207,000
Exports to Great Britain	63,000
Exports to France and Continent	157,000
Exports to Japan	65,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,700,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,225,000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 5.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Shipment Offered, Mar.-Apl.	50|9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Shipment Sellers, Mar.-Apl.	51|6
Wheat, Australian, Shipment Sellers, March-April	53|6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment Paid, May-June	51|9

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment Offered, Mar.-Apl.	£8-17-6
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment Offered Mar.-Apl.	£20-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Nominal, Mar.-Apl.	£20-7-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Nominal, Apl.-May	£20-10-0

LINSEED.

London, March 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Nominal, March-April	£17-17-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Sellers, April-May	£17-7-6
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. ton:— Shipment Hull paid	£14-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton Shipment Offered Mar.-Apl.	£15-0-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton Shipment Hull Paid Apl.-May	£15-1-3
Linseed, Bombay, ton, Shipment Nominal Mar.-Apl.	£18-17-6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton Shipment North Continent Paid, May-June	£15-6-3

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Value, April	31|3
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Value, May-August	31 1-1|2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 5.

Demand Bills	484.81

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 5

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 885.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 965.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 950.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 171.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.08.
London—Slitzerland Frcs. 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 111.20.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange. Steay—Idll.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March, 5

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 pe cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A & C.	£19-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£57
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-3/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£68-3/4
Consols	£55
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 5.

	Per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5|16
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5|16
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 5.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-5|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	28.88
T.T. Milan on London	110.50
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.09

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot:	
Buyers	1|8-1|8
Sellers	1|8-3|8
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—	
Buyers	1|7-7|8
Sellers	1|8-1|8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt. 18\|7-1\|2.
July\|Sept. per cwt. 1\|7-1\|2.
Oct.\|Dec per cwt. 17\|9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25 c and f Bombay:—
July\|Sept. per cwt. 17\|10.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Karachi:—
July\|Sept. per cwt. 17\|10-3\|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 4.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61-1/4
Copper, Braziers	£72
Yellow Metal.	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands.	£16-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£816-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 5.

Silver.—India small buyer. Small offerings. Market quiet.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	26
Forward	25-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10-1|2
	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3|8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 4.

	This Week. Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	9,000
Total Cotton, Forward to Consumers	92,000
Total Cotton, Imports	87,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,474,000
Actual Week's Sales	81,680

COFFEE.

New York, March 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)

Spot	15-5|16

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Declined on heavy long liquidation and less trade demand. Futures 14 to 20 lower. Spot quotations reduced 16 points to 14.50c.

LOCAL:—Absence of Buying Orders. General Selling. Short covering at the Decline. Closed Quiet.

Private Cables and Reports:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y. May highest 14.40 (10.03 a.m.), lowest 14.24 (at the close). Considerable long liquidation. Rather less trade demands.

Messrs. Gill & Co. in their report state that speculators and option dealers have been buying continuously in the local market. Ready cotton is very strongly held and though the demand is moderate, there is no pressure to sell. Up-country prices continue to be dearer than Bombay. They have no decided opinion but recommend purchases in easy markets.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 4th inst. as under:—

"Indifferent support, encouraging bears confidence."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s Report:—

The Home markets look like reacting somewhat further. Trade reports are not so good and the daily sales in Liverpool show signs of falling off.

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York market opened quiet 2 points lower and declined on heavy long liquidation and less enquiry from th etrade. South is also selling moderately and the close was easy at a decline of 14 to 20 points. Spot cotton quotations were also lower by 15 points to 14.50c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened 1 point higher, but ruled easy on profit taking and closed 3 to 5 points lower. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged and sales were reported 10,000 bales.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following further weakness from New York our market opened easy with Broach A.M. at Rs. 303 and ruled weak on continued selling by Commission houses, Offices and local operators. Prices declined to 298 8, when short covering checked the decline and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	303	303	298|8	300|4
Broach J.A.	307	307	303	303|8
Oomra March	291|8	291|8	289|8	290
Oomra May	291	291|8	289	289|8
Bengal March	270	270	268	268
Bengal May	270|8	270|8	267	267

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points lower. Our market opened for Broach A.M. at Rs. 299\|8 and improved to 301\|8 on short covering but again there was renewed selling by jobbers and the market closed quiet as under:

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A.M.	299	301|8	299	301
Broach J.A.	304	307	304	307
Omora March	291|8	292	291|8	292
Oomra May	290|8	291	290|8	291
Bengal March	271	272	271	272
Bengal May	270	271	270	271

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 5.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

March	206.80	—1.60
June	210.40	—1.70
September	215.10	—1.80

LATEST COTTON NEWS.

Bombay, March 6.

On Saturday the New York futures market closed quiet 1 to 2 points lower for near months and 6 to 7 points lower for distant months. The decline is due to liquidation in a narrow market and increased hedge selling. There yas little short covering towards the close. Spot Cotton prices ruled easy at a decline of 10 points to 14.40c.

The New Orleans market ruled quiet and closed 1 to 2 points lower.

The Liverpool market was weak in sympathy with unfavourable New York cables. Spot demand continues fairly large sales being 9,000 bales. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 10 points to 7.83d. per lb.; while Forward contracts closed quiet at a loss of 5 to 3 points.

With the above news our market is expected to open easy to-morrow with Broach A.M. delivery at about Rs. 299-5.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 5.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	285
"	Fine	"	280
"	F.G.	"	272
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	280
"	F.G.	"	272
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	313/15
Nagpur	"	"	313/15
Yeotmal	"	"	307/8
Arvi	"	"	307/9
Amraoti	"	"	300/3
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	298/300
Mulkapur	"	"	295/97
Khandesh	"	"	292 94
Muthia	Fine	"	290
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		310/15
Purna	Average	"	295/300
Pabani/Sailu	"	"	300/10
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	303/10
Burwah/Sanavan			305
Broach	Fine M.G. 330 Feb. 325 March. 335		

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 4th inst.:—

Wheat	10,829 Cwts.
Linseed	5,083 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	630 "
Gingellyseeds	2,760 "
Poppyseed	95 "
Groundnuts	6,757 "
Castorseed	4,432 "
Rice	87,820 "
Myrabollams	3,556 "
Cottonseed	5,162 "
Gram	1,599 "
Joowar	1,808 "
Bajree	2,864 "
Coal	1,387 tons.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 5.

200	Volkart Bros	Ahmednagar	297
200	Volkart Bros	Broach	253|327
100	E.D. Sassoon	Broach	322
100	Vurdhman Bros.	Dhuri	275
100	Vurdhman Bros.	Khamgaon	296
200	Ralli Bros.	C.P. 1	320
200	J. Narshidas	Arvi	307
100	N. Rajaram	Hingoli	296
200	Toyomankwa	Arvi	306
100	Toyomankwa	Bhopal	300
200	Suzuki & Co.	Mulkapur	295
100	R. Khimjee	Ahmednagar	294

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, March 5.

The Linseed market is easy with more sellers. The Wheat market it quiet:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	10 12 6
Wheat May	7 11 9
Wheat September	7 14 9

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms o-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 2 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 10 0
Rapeseed Gujarat	12 15 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12 15 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 11 0
Castorseed Bold	11 0 0
Castorseed Small	11 10 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 2 0
Tilseed Bold 85|15	17 6 0
Tilseed Small	16 12 0
Cottonseed	4 9 6
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 2 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 3 0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70|30	8 1 6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 5.

In full-pressed Bales.	5 3 27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	235	3,00,010	2,70,287
Central India	672	2 28.291	2,98,226
Barsi and Nagar	329	1,68,000	1,64,758
Hyderabad-Gaorani	121	57,118	59,137
Berar	357	4,81,724	3 74,708
Central Provinces		1,90,152	1,88,471
Total Oomras	1,714	14,25,298	12,55,587
Dholera	4,999	81,440	1,63,995
N. W. Provinces		52 247	1,25,267
Rajputana	231	30,073	74,315
Sind-Punjab	1,003	90,883	2,00,184
Broach	346	12,953	1,98,140
Coompta & Dharwar		23,566	17,06[illegible]
Westerns-Northerns		10,528	11,327
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,670	6,513
Persian	16	3,063	2,220
American		97,821	200
Egyptian and African		23,7r6	34,846
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		51	439
Total	39,414	18,56,779	21,81,566

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	5 3 27	1st Sept. to 3rd March. This year,	Last year
Europe		3,553	1,77,627
Japan & China		6,122	8,47,515
Coast Ports		8,503	16,285
Up-country by Rail		57,044	48,273
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		91,12[illegible]	1,0,0982
		9,675	11,84,209
			14 82,936

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, March 5. 1-30 p.m.

The market is quiet but steady:—

	Rs. a. p.
Spot Gold	21 9 6
Fagan delivery	21 10 0
Chaitra delivery	21 11 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, March 5. 1-30 p.m.

The Silver market is rather Steady with few Sellers. Prices are quoted as below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver Ready	59 13 0
Fagan delivery	59 10 0
Chaitra delivery	59 7 0

BULLION

Bombay, March 5.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-9-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-11.
Soverign ready Rs. 13-8-3.
Soverign forward Rs. 13-8-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59-14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59-11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59-8.

London March 4.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25-12.
Silver forward d. 25-9.
Tone of silver.—Quiet and steady. India bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-13.

STOCK EXCHANGE

PROFIT-TAKING AT THE ADVANCE.

Bombay, March 5.

The Stock Exchange opened steady for mill shares and ruled firm on buying by jobbers. Prices registered further improvement but the advance was checked on profit-taking. It is natural that after recent rise, some reaction was due and the market is rendered technically healthy. The general belief is still bullish and at lower level better demand is expected. The undertone of the market is steady and we would recommend purchases in easy moments for moderate profits.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 950 and rose to 958|12 on further support but at this level some weak holders came out to secure the profits and prices closed 953|12. Century opened at 447|8 and improved to 451.4 but close weak at 442|8. Central India ruled quiet and closed 537|8. Crescent closed at 198|12. New Great after improving to 343|12 closed quiet at 337|8. Pearls declined Rs. 8 and closed at 560.

Tata Iron shares ruled firm. Ordinary shares closed at 60|8 and Defferds at 176|4. Tata Hydro closed at 1052|8.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotations Rs. as
Bank of India	50	1-2	75xd
Baroda	50	4	85
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68 8
Central	25	1-4	30 2
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1462 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	372 8
Union	5	0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANAGANESE.			
Bundi	10		20 6
Central India Mining	10	4,8Y	30 8
Indian Cement O.	350		138 12
Katni Cement O.	100		150
Katni Cement D.	40		415
Punjab Cement O.	10		7 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	52 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	870xd
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	103
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	84
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	89 XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	151
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		190
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		240
Scindia Steam	15|0		13 6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		820
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		970
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	138 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 8 XD
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98
Surat Electricity	100		70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1052 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	985
Tata Power O.	1,000		567 8
Tata Power P.	1,000		845
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		160
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220
New Berar	500	80	840
New East India	1,000		975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510
Volkart U.P.	500	40	545
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		252 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19 8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	608 12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	176 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bomaby Uganda	80	nil	46
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6 2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182 8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135
Mackenzie	100	30	340
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	128
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		77 8
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	176 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		60 8
Thacker	50		112
Telephone	50	Nil	39 8
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	60	228	1000
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36. Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 82/5.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938. Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105.
6 Per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/2
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100
Tone of market:—Steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/10; 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.

Jupiter				4 11
New India	25			21 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.		1450
Vulcan	10	0 8 0		5
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10		420
Alliance	100			30
Apollo	50			9
Assur Virjee	100			3
Berar Manfg.	200	50		210
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15		305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.		5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25		941 4
Bombay Industrial	108			8
Bombay Woollen	100			70
Bradbury	250	nil		300
Broach Fine Counts	250			70
Century	100	zoy		442 8
Central India O.	10	16		537 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.		475
Ceylon	100			40
Colaba Land Mill	100	65		146 4
Crescent	100	4		198 12
Curimbhoy	250			283 12
David	500			240
Kuria	100			165
Dawn	250	55		750
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8			1-3-0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil		273 12
Edward Sasson	200	nil		140
Elphinstone O.	700			28 8
Emperor Edward	500			215
Fazulbhoy	100	25		941 4
Finlay	1,000			148 12
Framjee Petit	100			650
Gokak	100	5		125
Hindoostan	1,000	125		1640
Indian Bleaching etc.	1,000	751		175
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751		1045
Indore-Malwa United	100	10		368 12
Jamashed O.	250			75
Khatau Makanjee	Nil			105 8
Kilachand	25			3 8
Kohinoor	500			1165
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150		6000
Madhavrao Scindia	100			27
Madhowj Dharamsi	100			133 12
Madras United	250	15		485
Manekjee Petit	1,000	30		1870
Mathradas	100			77 8
Meyer Sassoon	100			90
Morarjee Goculedas	1,000			2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250			132 8
Mysore	53	4		120
New City of Bombay	100	10		180
New Great Eastern	400	nil		337 8
Osmansbhai (100)	75			60
Pearl	250	8		560
Phoenix	100	10		447 8
Premier	100			10
Sassoon Cotton	100			20
Sassoon Silk	500			605
Sholapur	1,000	200		8700
Simplex	100			162 8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100			32 8
Standard	500			1625
Swadeshi	500			535
Swan	60			161 4
Tata Mill O.	5			102[illegible]
Vishnu Cotton O.		90		2550
Vishnu P.	500	35		590
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y		875
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad				420
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	950	958 12	950	953 12
Century	447 8	451 4	442 8	442 8
Central India	542 8	542 8	536 4	537 8
Colaba Land				146 4
Crescent	203 12	203 12	198 12	198 12
Edward Sassoon				140 4
Fazulbhoy	941 4	946 4	940	941 4
Finlays				148 12
Globe				40
Gokak				125
Indian Bleaching				175
Indore Malwa				368 12
Kohinoor				1165
Madhowjee				133 12
Mathuradas				77 8
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				120
New Great	341 4	343 12	337 8	337 8
Pearl	562 8	568 12	560	560
Pabany				273 12
Phoenix				430
Simplex				163 12
Swadeshi	540	540	535	535
Swan Mills				161 4
Tata Mills				102-8
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.				77 10
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 5

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-15 p.m.: Speeches on "Ruinous 18d. Ratio.

Annual Social Gathering of Davar's College of Commerce, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir Reginald Spence to preside.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The Principal Mail and Express trains arrive and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	BOMBAY Arrival H.M	(Colaba). Departure H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	*8 35	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 05
Express	19 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 8th March, 1927, at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Lalit Kaladarsh Mandali founded by the late Keshavrao Bhosle will give a benefit performance on Monday (to-day) at 9 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, staging Mr. N. C. Kelkar's "Sangit Krishnarjun Yuddha".

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme by the Rampura Jazz Band will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Monday, the 7th inst. from 6-45 to 8 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres. Sub-station 2 KC will broadcast from 8 to 10 p.m. Wave-length 330 Metres.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Trustees of the members of the Council of the National Medical College, Bombay, will be at home to Major-General A. Hooton, I.M.S., C.I.E., and Mrs. A. Hoofon at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Jetha Street, Lamington Road North.

MUGHBHAT M. M. GIRLS' SCHOOL.

On Saturday last the Mugbhat Municipal Marathi Girls' School, celebrated the Educational Week of the School. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, B.A., J.P., Chairman of the School Committee, presided on the occasion.

The President and the guests were shown the different articles prepared by the girls during the year and this ended the function on that day.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Ruinous 18d. Ratio and Budget Jugglery when Messrs. Dalmia, J. K. Mehta, Jamnadas Morarji, L. M. Doshi and N. C. Bharucha will speak. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per S.S. "Gogra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 7th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umsinga" via DhanushKodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 6th inst.

"AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute Mr. A. C. Desai, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, will deliver one more lecture on "Agricultural Co-operation" to the students of the Continuation Class for the Diploma in Co-operation to-day (Monday) at 8 to 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. All those interested in the subject are allowed to attend.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of Davar's College of Commerce will be held on Monday the 14th instant at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall when Sir Reginald Spence Knight will preside. On this occasion the annual report of the College will be read and prizes secured by students both in the annual athletic sports as well as examinations will be distributed. A programme of music will be provided. All old students are cordially invited to be present with members of their family.

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SATURDAY SURPRISE FOR NORTH BOMBAY

ANOTHER TANSA MAIN BURST

LIMITED SUPPLY FOR SOUTH AND WATERLESS NORTH

The residents of Parel, between Victoria Gardens and Lal Baug, awoke on Saturday morning to see their locality deluged with water and the tramway communication cut off owing to the burst of Tansa main water pipe of the Bombay Municipality.

It was about 6 a.m. (B.T.) when with a thunderous sund a 48-inch main pipe burst near Venus Cinema. The water rose up high in the sky and scattered in all directions. In a few minutes the locality from Great Eastern Mill in the south to Dinshaw Petit Mill in the north were flooded with water, the tramway communication was suspended and the passengers were obliged to wend their way in knee deep water to catch tram-cars waiting at a long and safe distance.

Mr. Niven, the Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. K. Munshi, the Acting Assistant Engineer, Maintenance and Mr. F. Masani, Engineer in charge, Water Works Department, promptly went to the spot with a big gang of workmen and the first thing they did was to stop the further wastage of water. They took care also not to entirely stop the water supply but only to curtail it to some extent so as not to inconvenience the public. This is the fifth time the main pipe burst in this area and the Municipal Engineers are at their wits' end to find out the cause. It is surmised that the occasional bursts occur owing to the main pipe touching the rock or sinking slightly. About two million gallons of water were lost by this burst and the residents of A, B, C, D, and E Wards had to put up with a curtailed supply of water till Sunday evening.

WATER SUPPLY RESTORED IN CITY

On Sunday evening the Tansa Main which burst, having been completely repaired the water supply to the city was restored as usual.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

MAHARANA DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

Before a large and representative gathering, the Bombay Humanitarian League presented a beautiful address appreciating the humanitarian actions, to His Highness the Maharaja Shri Vijayadevji, the Maharaja of Dharampur, on Sunday evening at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road. Numerous guests including Sir Jagjivandas Varjivandas, the Thakore Saheb of Sanand, Messrs. A. M. Kajiji, N. M. Dumasia, B. G. Horniman, J. C. Swaminarayan responded to the invitation of the Humanitarian League and attended.

On arrival His Highness the Maharaja who was accompanied by Mr. A. J. Mody, the Dewan of Dharampur and other officials of the State was received at the gate by the President and Honorary Secretaries of the League and was conducted up the stairs where a huge cosmopolitan gathering was awaiting him.

At the outset, Master Vasant recited songs welcoming the Maharaja and other guests.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Zaveri, the President of the League then accorded a hearty welcome to the guests and gave a short history of the League.

Mr. J. N. Manker, the Assistant Secretary of the League then read a report of the activities of the League during the concluding year. He stated that since the inception of the League, more than 900 different humanitarian institutions had come into existence.

Mr. Lallubhai K. Dalal then spoke on the necessity of humanitarian propoganda among the masses.

READING OF ADDRESS.

The Assistant Secretary of the League then read the address which was printed on an embroidered piece of fine satin and was presented in a nice silver casket.

In the address was recorded profound appreciation of the humanitarian activities of His Highness the Maharana. It stated that his Highness has taken a vow at Bulsar on the occasion of his accession to the throne not to go a hunting and had faithfully observed his vow.

Mr. B. G. Horniman speaking expressed his great pleasure at being able once more to attend the annual gathering of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

Mr. Horniman said that it was wrong to say that it was not possible to be healthy without eating flesh. He himself was a vegetarian for the last 25 years and his experience on the subject was contrary to common belief. He appealed in the name of humanity to realize that unless people ceased to be cruel towards animals who could not defend themselves they would never learn not to be cruel against one another.

PRIZES AWARDED.

His Highness the Maharana then gave away the prizes to the successful essay writers among whom was one Miss Sher Banoo. Most of the prize winners were medical students.

Replying to the address, His Highness the Maharana thanked the Bombay Humanitarian League for their appreciation of his humanitarian actions and hoped to be able to do much more in that direction. He congratulated the President and the Secretaries of the League on their putting up a very useful record of humanitarian work.

After recitation of songs praising the Maharaja's activities by Kavi Bhogilal and Master Vasant, the Maharaja was garlanded by the President of the League and the gathering dispersed with a hearty vote of thanks for the President.

CHARGED WITH ADULTERY

ACCUSED'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 4.

Yesterday, Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Thana delivered judgment in a Criminal Appeal filed by Jamsedji Bhagwakar (acc.1) and Darabsha Vakil (acc.2) against the decision of Khan Bahadar H. G. Antia 1st Class Hon. Magistrate, Bandra, who had convicted acc. 1 under Section 497 I. P. C. (adultery) and acc. 2 of the abetment of the offence and sentenced acc. No. 1 to 3 months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and acc. No. 2 to pay a fine of Rs. 300 only. The facts of the case are as follows:—

The complainant, Erashaw Shahpurji Shroff married one Kerbanu on the 19th January 1924 and lived happily with his wife in Bombay until he went to Secunderabad in October 1925 i.e. very soon after a daughter was born to them. The complainant further alleged that in March 1926 he returned to Bombay as he heard disquieting news about the company his wife was keeping. He kept watch, spied her conduct for 4 months and lodged the present case charging acc. No. 1 with adultery and acc. No. 2 Kerbanu's brother with the abetment of the offence. Mr. H. C. Coyaji, Advocate, appeared for the acc. No. 1 and Mr. Patel, Pleader Thana, appeared for acc. No. 2 The learned Magistrate in the Lower Court had omitted to examine the accused after the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses was over as required by Sec. 342, Criminal Procedure Code and had thus committed material incoality which vitiated the trial. The question was whether retrial should be ordered. But the learned Sessions Judge decided that the retrial was not necessary. Because the complainant who ekes out an ambiguous existence, becomes insolvent within 1 year of his marriage, pawns his wife's ornaments and jewellery does not deserve permission to prosecute anybody a second time only for the sake of rehabilitating his character; Secondly, the case was not of sufficient public importance. Adultery was not a crime in England and could not therefore be regarded as a terribly serious offence. Another aspect of the case was that evidence on record did not raise an absolutely inevitable presumption that adultery had been committed. Some of the evidence was capable of innocent familiarity. Both the accused were therefore acquitted of the offence and ordered to be discharged.

DISTURBANCE AT MAROL

FATAL INJURIES TO A MAN

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI. March 5.

The locality within the vicinity of the country liquor shop at Marol near Andheri was the scene of a small riot on Tuesday last, which resulted in a death of one of the rioters at the fatal stroke of a heavy stick on the skull.

It appears that a party of about six to seven, Christians of Chakala had been to Marol, on Tuesday for a drink it being their "Carnival Day". After enjoying the drinks they asked a driver of 'Bus No. 48 Y 2269 named Noor Hasan Khan to carry them to their village Chakala at a fare lower than the tariff fare. No sooner did the driver refuse to carry them at the lower fare offered a scuffle ensued as a result of which the driver as well as another person whose name was John Pascoal Pereira received injuries. Mr. Pereira died on his way to the Hospital in Bombay as he had sustained a fatal stroke on his skull, while the disturbance was at its height. The matter is engaging the serious attention of Sub-Inspector Savant of the Andheri Police.

Another bathing fatality is reported from Versova,—a favourite health resort —near Andheri on Maha Shivratri. Day. Inquiries go to show that one M. Pandu, Mochee, had been at Versova to bathe in the sea and was washed away in the sea. His body was subsequently found on the sea-shore. The matter was reported to the local police.

A fatal motor accident took place at Goregaon near Andheri. One Venkateshwar Shrinivas a Madrasi Hindu, 6 years old was knocked down by a motor car No. Y 11558 causing serious injuries all over the body. The boy succumbed to death the same day.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the matches played on the Y.M.C.A. Tennis courts, Queen's Road on Friday:—

GENTS' SINGLES.

G. A. Wilkins beat Lucas Bunyan, scores, 3—7, 7—5, 6—4.

R. J. Guzdar beat G. R. Bantval, scores, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2

R. B. Jagatap beat B. J. Saklatvala, scores 1—6, 6—3, 7—5

GENTS' DOUBLES.

H. Kohloff and E. W. D'Cunha beat L. M. Khatao and D. E. Cooper, scores, 6—1, 6—3.

The following matches will be played in the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road, Bombay, to-day (Monday):—

GENTS' SINGLES:

(1) A. C. Periera vs. D. E. Cooper; (2) J. Roberts vs. H. N. Baria; (3) A. C. Suntook vs. K. V. Bhandarkar; (4) Capt. B S. Chalam vs. B. H. Khardekar.

Captain the Hon'ble and Mrs. B. Clifford arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday, 5th instant.

"LIMIT DIVIDENDS AND ACCUMULATE RESERVE."

MR. RAMCHANDRA IYER'S ADVICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer the annual general meeting of the Central Bank of India:—

As a shareholder I rise to congratulate the Directors and the management on the excellent results that have been placed before us to-day. From the point of view of mere dividend the results are satisfactory. But I look upon the results from an entirely different points of view. Merely, giving a uniformity of dividends every year does not mean that we are progressing, although it may be satisfactory to us. I consider progress as something more than the payment of dividend. Recently I have been trying to understand the reasons which have led big Banking and Insurance concerns throughout the world to attain the very great positions that they are holding to-day and why in India alone similar success has not been possible. But the reasons are not far to seek. The primary duty of a credit institution like the Bank is to its customers and this fact has not been recognised by our shareholders to the extent that shareholders in other countries have recognised. Nor do we find the spirit of sacrifice on the part of the shareholders to be content with a smaller return for the sake of making the institution bigger than what it is. And what is after all the sacrifice that is demanded of shareholders in this direction? They are not called upon to dip their hands in their pockets and pay money to the concern.

DIVIDEND MANIA.

What is required to be done is that at a time when the Bank is earning enough profits the shareholders should limit their dividends thus accumulating as big a reserve as possible which will be a bulwark against any attack against the bank by any one individual or a group of individuals. Since the year 1923 when the amalgamation of the Tata Bank took place I find that not a single rupee has been added to the reserve fund. It may be that the Directors think that the one crore of rupees reserve fund which came alone with the amalgamation is quite enough. It may be so but I maintain that having regard to the fact we are assailed to-day from several directions it is the primary duty of the shareholders no less than the Directors to set apart year by year sufficient amount from the profits as a reserve until such time at least as the general reserve fund equals the paid up capital of the Bank.

I will therefore appeal in the first instance to our Directors who may be owning large number of shares than the individual shareholders to set this example by agreeing to accept smaller dividends with a view to having larger reserves and I have no doubt that once this is done in right earnest the future of the institution would be not only assured but would be such that no power on earth can break it.

BRANCH BANKING.

Another point on which I should like to say something is on Branch Banking. I was amused to read the other day that a resolution was moved by Mr. S. N. Haji requesting the Government to appoint a committee with a view to find out banking facilities in India. I do not know exactly what useful purpose it can possibly serve. But my own feeling is that a Bank like the Central Bank is essentially the only institution which can experiment on Branch banking to a much larger extent than what the Government will be able to do. All that would be required would be that every year at least a sum or Rs. 50,000 should be set apart for this purpose for some time and some responsible men trained to visit some of the large districts with a view to find out the nature of trade, banking facilities and other important details. In this way the Bank can find employment to a number of educated young men and at the same time it would have been responsible for creating Banking habit in the minds of the public.

SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Treasurer, Wilson Hospital Fund says Rs. 6,66,653|0|11 have been so far collected, Rs. 55,000 remaining still not received, though promised. Prominent among the new contributions is one of Rs. 3,370|12|9 through Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Rs. 750 through Mr. Stuparich, Rs. 3055|7 through Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawala, Rs. 3,675 through Mrs. Kasim Kawa, etc.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Reckless Lady," the current feature attraction at the Royal Opera House introduces an actress who seems destined to become one of the outstanding stars of the screen. She is Belle Bennett, who plays the title role in this Robert Kane production.

Miss Bennett's first bid for screen fame was made in "Stella Dallas," though she has appeared in other less important pictures.

In "The Reckless Lady," Miss Bennet plays the part of a mother whose one mistake hangs over her in after years and who must make a constant series of sacrifices in her daughter's behalf. She receives support from a group of stars that include Lois Moran, Ben Lyon, James Kirkwood, Lowell Sherman, Marcia Harris and Charlie Murray.

"The Reckless Lady," was adapted by Sada Cowan from the novel by Sir Philip Gibbs.

"REVOLT AGAINST UNNATURAL Y STEM.'

GOSPEL OF COMMUNISM EXPLAINED.

"SAK'S" ADVICE TO CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, the Parsi M.P., who arrived from his South Indian tour on Saturday was accorded a public reception by the residents of the Suburbs of Bombay on Sunday morning in the Primary School Hall at Bandra. The gathering was large and attended by all communities. Several ladies were also present. Mr. J. K. Mehta presided.

The chairman, at the outset, introduced the guest of the morning as a great Indian, a great Parsi and a great Communist of international fame. Several interested persons and Capitalists intentionally misrepresented Mr. Saklatwala and went about saying that he was a revolutionary and was advocating bloodshed. But the chairman assured his hearers that Mr. Saklatwala was neither an advocate of bloodshed and violence nor a revolutionary. He was a great Communist and he would himself say best what Communism meant and stood for.

Mr. Mehta then garlanded Mr. Saklatwala with a garland of yarn.

COMMUNISM EXPLAINED.

Mr. Saklatwala, who on rising to speak was received with tremendous cheers thanked those present for according him a reception and said that Communism or Bolshevism whatever people chose to call it was grossly misrepresented. Communism did not mean fight or bloodshed or violence or incitement to crime on the contrary it meant management to each individual who suffered, who was meek and who was humiliated to revolt against his unnatural condition. There were certain laws of suffering and obedience which were simply criminal. Poverty was sin of parents against their children and the mentality of contentment in poverty was criminal. It was therefore incumbent upon every Communist to go round and tell the people that if they suffered, it was their own crime against posterity and nobody else's fault. The Communists did not object to either industry or Capital. They did not wish to make life miserable but wanted to make it happier and equal. What Communism objected to was Capitalism and not industry.

"INDUSTRIES WE WANT."

Continuing Mr. Saklatwala said:

Industries we want, not for increasing the income of a few who would increase their control over the masses but for the happiness and welfare of human life. Profit making should go and industries should exist only to facilitate people—one and all—in leading an honest, peaceful and comfortable living. But as at present industrial development meant robbing many to make a few people richer. They say the Railways are made meant for the convenience of the travelling public. This is, I say, grossest falsehood. The fact is that the Railway trains are run not for the travelling public but for the Directors and Agents and shareholders of the Railway Company. It crushes the life of lakhs of passengers and of many more workers. Therefore the Communists' solution for such an evil would be to destroy it because the system is incorrigible and the gentlemen upholding that system would not listen to any amount of requests and appeals. To every new effort at organised exploitation of workers, the big name 'enterprise' is given. It is rather strange because behind every such effort there is intrigue.

SLAVERY BRINGS ORDINANCE.

It was to my great sorrow, Mr. Saklatwala said, that I found a wrong idea of human life and national strength prevailing throughout India. The British Government which is foreign and which has none but financial interests in the country, gives wrong education, wrong political notions and wrong economic theories to the people who are as a result tempted to control others and who in their turn are controlled by Foreign Imperialism. They give you such a financial system that your daily work is working against your country, and eventually we all work for a foreign Capitalist Government. And then, the Britishers praise you by tall talks of cheap labour in India. But I say cheap labour for a conquered nation is not a virtue—it is a vice. It is a virtue only for independent nations. And in return for your cheap labour they give you Bengal Ordinances.

PLEA FOR ORGANISATION.

Continuing, Mr. Saklatwala said that the workers should organise themselves and refuse to produce anything below a wage of Rs. 3 per day because it was simply impossible to live a decent life below that wage. Life of workers could not be bettered by organising a few bogus societies or by a few ladies' taking tea together in Bombay. The only way to subvert the existing system was to impart strength to all organisations of people who were controlled and were deprived of their honest, honourable and decent living.

A WORD TO CONGRESSMEN.

The speaker then referred to the Congress work and declared that all the 40 years of work had been merely wasted. There was no effect of their propaganda on British Imperialism. It was time they should consider whether they should not adopt measures proper and necessary according to circumstances. The speaker was grieved to find that men political propagandists who incited the masses to stand bold against Government did not ask them to cease being slaves to Khaddarwalas. He could not tolerate that there should be no psychological contradictions. The real work before the Congress was to organise the labouring classes and to make it impossible for a man to exploit another. Then Foreign rule would be an impossibility. The Congress did not require to be ruined or displaced but it required to be strengthened and the addition of the working and the suffering masses in it would strengthen it immensely. Concluding Mr. Saklatvala appealed to Congress workers and leaders not to be under the impression that they were a peculiar people with peculiar methods of working but to look at other nations and adopt their methods of success.

BAIT TO LABOUR.

Speaking about industry in India, Mr. Saklatvala predicted that by 1930, circumstances in Europe would be so acute that every capitalist there would be afraid to invest a single rupee in his country. He would then run down to India and the period between 1930 and 1935 in India would be called by the benevolent 'Sarkar Mabap,' a period of 'industrial awakening'. The awakening would be of the Foreign capitalists and they would tempt the workmen with all sorts of facilities and then exploit them. So it was high time the workmen in India were organised and made to understand their own situation.

Mr. Saklatvala concluded with an earnest appeal to Parsis asking them to take interest in labour organisation.

With a vote of thanks for the speaker and the chairman the gathering dispersed.

PROF. SHAH'S BOOK ON MUNICIPALITIES.

A MINE OF INFORMATION.

The following review of "Constitution, Functions, and Finance of Indian Municipalities by Prof. K. T. Shah and Miss G. J. Bahadur" is published in "Englishman":—

The student of Indian Economics is indebted to Professor Shah for his able studies on some hitherto untrodden fields. He has established a reputation for painstaking work, his volumes are saturated with facts; and his writings are never swollen with verbiage. He has now undertaken, in collaboration with Miss G. J. Bahadurji, an exhaustive study of Indian Municipalities, which shows some decided improvement on his previous works.

From the point of view of the subject matter the work may be described as three books in one. The reproduction by the authors of the contemporary civic atmosphere and ideals, and a ready comparison of statistics and conditions abroad form a good feature of the work. The method followed is admirable. The general principles are derived after a study of each problem in the light of experience gathered in other countries regarding that problem; the authors have then summarised the achievements or experimentation in the particular field in the most advanced or progressive municipalities of European and American States, and finally applied the lessons so gleaned to Indian conditions. Regarding the study of indigenous institutions, attention is mainly concentrated on the presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon. Scores of lesser municipalities that undertake the major portion of municipal functions in India do not deserve the scant treatment that have been recorded to them. In a vast country like India the presidency towns are the exception. The developments and improvements possible to these highly aristocratic municipalities, would be completely beyond the reach of the less fortunately placed ones. The narrow limits within which the latter have to confine their activities and the large number of them that we have here would have suggested a more elaborate study of them.

WIDE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES.

The Introduction explains why municipal institutions and activities are to be differentiated from national ones; and how municipal development is necessary to reconcile the seemingly irreconcilable forces of Imperialism or Nationalism and Democracy or Self-Government. The first book deals with the constitution of municipalities, and a host of topics comes up here for discussion, structure of municipalities, membership, franchise, voting, election powers, staff, and the relationship with the central government. The second book describes the main functions that have to be, and are, performed by modern municipalities. The authors detail at great length the activities called for on the part of these institutions for the maintenance of the public and the moral health of the citizens, the provision of proper housing conditions, public safety, civic amenities, education, etc. An all-round and able discussion of municipal finance is to be found in Book III. There are two chapters each on the Expenditure and Revenue aspects. Municipal fees, taxation, enterprise, borrowing and budget are all treated in detail. It is impossible to summarise in a more review the amount of matter presented and the number of problems raised and discussed in this volume. Those engaged or interested in municipal activities will find in this book a mine of information. We specially direct their attention to the three chapters at the end of every book stating the various recommendations suggested by the authors. The book is well indexed.

ELECTRIC CURRENT FAILURE.

At about 12-30 a.m. last night, there was a sudden failure of current in the Fort area. Fortunately it did not last as long as the one a few weeks back. As it was late and as all the trams had already left the Fort area, there was not much excitement. Power was restored within six minutes and a few trams were seen running to depots.

ONLY A PRIVATE FUNCTION

COMRADE "SAK'S" SPEECH NOT FOR PRESS

The lecture arranged under the auspices of the Parsi Young Men's Association in the Sir C. J. Hall on Sunday evening being a private one exclusively for the members of the Association and their friends the press representatives were requested by the organisers not to report the speech of Comrade "Sak".

COMRADE "SAK" AT MATUNGA.

Mr. Sapurji Saklatvala, M.P., will deliver a lecture at Matunga, G.I.P. Ry. on Tuesday (the 8th inst.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Jivraj Nensey's bungalow. The function is open to public.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1927.

LLOYD'S FOLLY NO. 2 ?

Will the Sakkur Barrage scheme prove Lloyd's Folly No. 2? The manner in which the official spokesmen met the criticism of Mr. Pahalajani and his supporters in Saturday's debate in the Bombay Legislative Council shows that unless the guardians of the people's interests in that body take very great care and insist upon Government taking them into full confidence in regard to the scheme, it may prove another and more disastrous edition of Lloyd's Folly. The official speeches showed that there was a keen desire on the part of the Government to shelve the discussion, to wish that the details of the scheme were as far as possible kept outside the purview of public criticism and that, in the opinion of the "experts" in charge of the scheme, the Legislative Council should be content with mere assurances that all was progressing well. If the official idea on Saturday was to allay the public apprehensions so ably voiced by Mr. Pahalajani and his friends, by giving suave assurances, it must be said that the Government spokesmen so badly bungled the whole business by their arrogant and intolerable contempt for the natural desire for fuller knowledge on the part of non-officials, that they have to thank themselves if they get a further fusillade of pertinent inquiries and pointed criticism in the debate which is to be continued today. Mr. Pahalajani, in moving his motion for a cut of Rs. 53,33,000 in the total expenditure on irrigation works which is estimated to cost this year Rs. 1,53,33,000, made it clear that he was proposing this reduction to draw the attention of the Legislature to the grave public dissatisfaction with the manner in which the operations of the Sakkur Barrage were being carried out. Member after member from Sind cordially agreed with him, including some of the Sind members, and the latter are the very people who ought to know more about the situation, as a failure of the scheme would touch them far more than anybody else. They made it clear that they were not against the scheme 'per se'. What they objected to was the methods employed, the cloak of secrecy which shrouded the expenditure on the scheme, and the insolent manner in which the officials in charge of the scheme treated every effort on the part of the leaders of the public in Sind to make themselves familiar with the progress of the work by personal visits of inspection.

The scandalous treatment meted out by a subordinate of Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer in charge of the Lloyd Barrage, to Mr. Mir Mahomed Baluch who, in the eyes of this person, was only "bearer Mir Mahomed" was fully and justifiably exposed by Mr. Baluch himself during Saturday's debate and Mr. Harrison by the supercilious manner in which he sought to shield the conduct of this subordinate has only strengthened the suspicion of the non-official elected members in the Legislative Council and of the public that the Government wish to avoid the progress of the scheme being examined even by those whose duty it is to sanction the expenditure for it. Already the scheme is providing the public with those just and serious causes for discontent which made it so apprehensive of Lloyd's Folly. Its representatives in the Legislature find that the whole truth about the financial situation regarding it is being withheld from them. Large sums are being spent on the construction of officers' quarters and, what is most serious of all, the public now discovers that, just as in the case of the Back Bay Reclamation, there is no direct control either of the Legislature or of the Government on the actual working of the scheme. If the Government of Bombay really desire to assure the public that they at least have such direct control let the General Member make a frank and detailed statement today, take the Legislature into his confidence and indicate to it in what precise manner and to what precise extent such control is being exercised by the Government. What a lamentable failure to exercise such control on their part it was that the Secretary of their Finance Department had to tell the Legislative Council on Saturday that the Auditor-General was obliged to remark in his report for the year 1924-25 that insufficient provision was made that year in regard to the Sakkur Barrage estimates! How is it that these estimates, just as in the case of Lloyd's Folly, are being discovered to be insufficient? Are they to vary simply according to the caprice of 'experts'?

These are some of the grave questions which the Legislative Council must consider, and consider promptly and attentively at this particular stage in the development of the Sakkur Barrage scheme. It is its urgent duty to examine thoroughly what the financial commitments of the Presidency will be by the time the scheme is finished. The Chief Engineer informed the Legislative Council that "the scheme would terminate in 1931, if everything went on alright". But the question is who is to find out if everything is going on alright. The estimates have already increased by cent per cent. The tax-payer has to pay in interest on the borrowings for the Barrage the by no means trifling sum of ten lakhs per year. The Legislature is entitled to insist that Government accept the proposal that a committee appointed by it should be instituted to have effective control over the financial side of the scheme. We hope it will successfully press to-day for the appointment of such a committee, which must have, however, well defined powers of control, as Mr. Lalji Naranji with his bitter experience of "advisory" bodies told the House in his forceful speech on Mr. Pahalajani's motion. Let all the nationalist parties unite on this question and carry this proposal through. We are sure that in this matter they will have the co-operation of the Muslim members of Sind as well as of the Presidency, as they know from immediate acquaintance with the subject how unpleasant it may turn out to be for them, unless they are careful from now. The elected Muslim members of the Council, with three honourable exceptions, betrayed the cause of the tax-payer last week by helping an extravagant Government to pile up a fresh burden on him. Let them not repeat that inglorious betrayal by failing to support the modest and very reasonable demand for effective control of the accredited representatives of the people over the expenditure of public money on the Lloyd Barrage. They must co-operate with their non-official colleagues in passing Mr. Pahalajani's motion unless Government give a definite understanding that a committee armed with full powers, as suggested by Mr. Lalji Naranji, will immediately be appointed.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

The report of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Trust which was read before an enthusiastic and crowded meeting of Muslims in the Anjuman-i-Islam on Thursday deserves the careful attention of all interested in the education of the Mussalmans, for, not only does it describe in detail the excellent work done by Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji and Mr. Dawood Nensy, the Trustees, and the able and enthusiastic Secretary, Mr. Fazil Mooraj, but it also touches upon the difficulties and obstructions the educationally backward Muslim community has to meet with in its efforts to educate itself. It cannot be too often repeated that the progress of the country and its onward march towards the goal of self-government will have to be measured by the general intelligence of its inhabitants. It would be hopeless to dream of liberty and freedom with one section highly developed educationally and whole masses of people lagging behind with the dead-weight of ignorance hanging like a millstone round their necks. The more advanced sections of the Indian nation cannot in reason expect any great improvement in the existing conditions of to-day unless they are prepared to extend a helping hand to their educationally backward brethren. Once this is admitted, it becomes the duty of every patriot to see to it that every facility is afforded to the Mussalmans in fulfilling their yearning for education. The efforts the Mussalmans themselves have made during the last fifty or sixty years in this direction are deserving of the highest praise and yet much still remains to be done as is proved by the very small percentage of Muslim boys and girls in the schools and colleges of the country. That the community has realized its backwardness in this Presidency and is making continuous efforts to improve its position is amply proved by the generosity of the Currimbhoy family, Sir Mohamed Yousuf Ismail, Mr. Botawala of Rander and the late Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy. Given encouragement and helpful guidance, we feel sure, these magnificent endowments will be the means of removing the stigma of backwardness from the Muslim community of this Presidency. The Trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Trust are maintaining 32 scholars in Europe, America and Egypt and 223 in India. They are also helping other educational institutions with grants in money and books and they deserve high praise for the manner in which they have done their work without any sectarian or provincial bias. In an otherwise most pleasant report, there is, however, one subject which cannot but cause surprise and pain to friends of the Mussalmans and well-wishers of India.

The Trustees of the Dawoodbhoy Trust, after great thought and consultation, decided to establish a residential school for Muslim boys. For our part, while acknowledging the special advantages of denominational educational institutions to the communities for whom they are intended, we have always felt that these advantages are far outweighed by their disadvantages from the national standpoint and that the most effective method of stimulating educational progress in a backward community is a scheme of graded scholarships from the lowest standard to the highest. However, the Muslim community itself is the best judge of how its own money should be spent. The Trustees of Dawoodbhoy Trust selected land in the village of Nigdi, near Poona for the purpose of the school and bought several hundred acres of it through private negotiations. A small piece situated in the centre of the land, already bought by them, still remained to be purchased when certain interested parties got round the owner and prevailed upon him not to sell it. No useful purpose will be served by recalling the painful developments of this unhappy transaction. It is, however, necessary to emphasize that a controversy over an insignificant piece of land measuring a few acres has been magnified by interested parties into a "Hindu-Muslim affair". It is a matter with which the Trustees and the owner of the land are concerned primarily and no third parties should have been allowed to interfere with it. Had it not been for Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji, who granted concession after concession to the owner and his advisers, the affair would have reached a critical stage long ago. The patience and forbearance shown by the Trustees were commendable and their patriotic motive is amply demonstrated by the fact that unhesitatingly they placed the whole matter in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi. The other party, however, did not listen to him and nothing further was done. The Trustees then approached the Government of Bombay to acquire the land. For reasons best known to themselves the Governor and his Council, always solicitous for the educational advancement of the Mussalmans, failed to do their obvious duty as laid down by the law. According to the Trustees "the evasive nature" of the reply given by Sir Chunilal Mehta on their behalf, "indicates that they have not carefully studied the entire question or that for some reason they are not inclined to use their power of discretion." Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who presided over the meeting at which the report was read, emphatically declared that the Government must, as the law lays down, either acquire the land or decline to do so. They cannot transfer the responsibility to the shoulders of third parties. The result of their present policy is that the whole scheme is hanging fire and Muslim education in this Presidency is suffering. We refuse to believe that Hindu and Muslim leaders cannot, if they will it, succeed in arriving at a fair and just decision on a simple matter like this. If we have understood the mind of Sir Leslie Wilson and his colleagues, it will be difficult to induce them to remove this cause of irritation, which may develop into bitterness, by using their powers under the law. Why should Nationalist leaders Hindus and Muslims not come forward and offer their services to get this matter settled amicably? We feel certain that if sincere efforts are made and if Mahatma Gandhi is approached once more this legitimate and serious grievance of the Mussalmans will be removed without the intervention of the Government or interested third parties.

WHY IS. 6D. RATIO IS RUINOUS TO INDIA.

NO ADJUSTMENT OF PRICES.

(BY M. P. GANDHI.)

II

(The following is the second instalment of the essay which was adjudged to be the second best in the "Bombay Chronicle" Essay Competition.)

Let us now examine the other two arguments advanced by the Commission. We have just shown that 1s. 6d. ratio was not naturally but artificially attained. Even now if it can be proved that there has been adjustment in prices, wages, etc. there will be some justification for adoption of 1s. 6d. ratio, but as will presently be shown most of the adjustment is yet to come. Sir Purshotamdas has exposed the hollowness of the Commission's pleas regarding the adjustment of Indian prices and wages. He maintains that the fall in Indian prices has been due not to any adjustment of Indian prices to 1s. 6d. but due to the fall in gold prices themselves, and adds that when it is remembered that there is only a delayed adjustment to external factors in India, the only conclusion to which we can arrive is that a greater part of the general adjustment is yet to come. This view is supported by the expert opinion of Mr. Keynes, who maintains that the process of adjustment would take a far longer time than two years in India where the internal trade is many times larger than the external trade when it takes about two years for prices to adjust to a 10 per cent. variation even in highly organized countries like the United Kingdom where the internal trade is of no magnitude as compared with the external trade.

Neither has any adjustment so far taken place in wages. There has been no reduction in wages since 1921 when the rupee was below 1s. 4d. gold and reversion to 1s. 4d. alone will make it possible to retain wages at their present level. It will not be possible to have any adjustment in wages on a lower basis even if there is a reduction in prices on 1s. 6d. basis, as labourers would never agree to a reduction in money wages and this will entail a long struggle between Labour and Capital.

INCREASING RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Let us see the effect of stabilisation of exchange at 1s. 6d. on contracts. The Commission pay much attention to the adverse effects on short-term contracts by stabilisation at 1s. 4d. and pay scant attention to the ruinous effects on the outstanding long-term contracts, particularly the indebtedness of the agriculturists to the moneylenders by stabilisation at 1s. 6d. The total rural debt of our agriculturists is estimated to be about Rs. 800 crores, including, that of the Indian States, most of which must have been contracted when the rupee was 1s. 4d. gold. Putting 1s. 6d. ratio on the Statute Book would be tantamount to issuing a fiat increasing the burden of their debts by 12 1|2 per cent. and we will thus be doing heinous injustice to our agricultural population proverbially poor and notoriously submerged in debt. 1s. 6d. ratio will thus mean an increase of Rs. 100 crores in their capital debt and Rs. 10 crores in their annual interest charges. The burden of the Rs. 500 crores of public debt of the Government and the debt by the semi-public bodies will also be increased by Rs. 75 crores. All this will have to come out of the pockets of tax-payers in the form of commodities and services. It is really surprising that the Commission should have brushed aside such a cogent argument in favour of stabilisation at 1s. 4d., for the very idea of accepting a ratio which means death to our agricultural population and which increases their already heavy and unbearable burden by 12 1|2 per cent. by curreney manipulation cannot be at all acceptable to any Government making any pretence to having the interests of the masses at heart.

WIDESPREAD ECONOMIC DISTURBANCE.

We are also alive to the fact that the reversion to 1s. 4d. parity from the present level of 1s. 6d. will require some forethought and careful handling, but we demur to the Majority Commissioners' view that it would involve widespread economic disturbance. To us it appears like an overstatement. Even conceding that we cannot go back to the 1s. 4d. parity without occasioning a little disturbance and even if some loss or inconvenience results to a section of the population thereby (the blame for which is the Government's alone) we maintain that factors of such ephemeral

(Continued on page 8.)

THE FOREST GRIEVANCES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

THE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

BY S. G. WARTY.

II

The forest grievances of the ryot have so often been discussed in the press that it would be nothing but waste of time to detail them here at great length. It deserves to be particularly pointed out that Mr. Edie, the Chairman of the Committee, and the chief signatory to the official report had himself substantially admitted the grievances of the people, and as member of the Conference of three officials held in May 1919 at Yellapur in the Kanara District, had signed the decisions of the Conference heartily supporting redress on particular lines. It is unfortunate and by no means edifying to Mr. Edie that he should go back on his former recommendations and now suggest what is practically a tinkering with the problem. If the recommendations of the said Yellapur official conference are given effect to and similar steps are taken in other districts also, the people's grievances may come to be substantially remedied.

REVENUE FROM GRAZING.

The non-official report traces in an interesting manner the development of the present policy of Government in regard to grazing of cattle in the forests, from free grazing to a revenue-earning business, and points out how the income from grazing has risen from Rs. 2,80,000 in 1920-21, to Rs. 5,21,000 in 1923-24. The fee charged per head of cattle stands at ans. 4 since 1922, instead of at ans. 2 before that year, while on the other hand, the area open to grazing gets more and more restricted, in some districts being even less than one acre per head of cattle. And these things are being done by executive orders in the face of the clear declaration of Government emphasized from time to time that in the management of the forest the ease and contentment of the people are an object of greater solicitude to them than the realization of revenue.

This, however, is not the complete story. The real intention of the Forest Department can be seen from the evidence of Mr. Edie before the Royal Agricultural Commission wherein he stated that higher grazing fees would probably result in the betterment of the forests as fewer cattle would be fed on the areas. He suggested further that "in order to reduce indiscriminate grazing in forest areas the fees would have to be raised considerably as the recent increase from two annas to four has not appreciably decreased the number of cattle using forests as grazing grounds." The ultimate aim therefore of the Forest Department is to close the forest entirely to grazing and the method of achieving this aim is to increase the rate of fees to the effective level. Not only therefore as the non-official report recommends, should the fees be brought down immediately to ans. 2 per head but safe-guards should be provided against any possible increase thereof in future as also to ensure the maintenance of a sufficient area of grazing ground.

COMMUNAL PUNISHMENT.

The system of communal punishment is another important grievance of the ryot. According to section 78 of the Indian Forest Act, "every person exercising any right in a reserve or protected forest is bound forthwith to take steps, whether so required by any Forest or Police Officer or not, to extinguish forest fire in such forest of which he has knowledge or information or to prevent any such fire from spreading." If any person fails to do so, he is liable to be punished with imprisonment, and what is worse all the villagers residing within the distance of a few miles, even though some of them had come for assistance, are made to pay grazing fees at increased rates.

Is it easy to conceive of a more barbarous and a more unjust form of punishment? Are we living in the reign of William the Conqueror of the feudal times or are we under British rule of the 20th century? The non-official report says clearly, besides, that "the power given to the Forest Officers by this section is more often abused than properly exercised" and mentions a striking and curious instance of a case which happened in North Yawal strip in which "every one of these 16 villages, those that came in time and rendered help, those that came late and those that did not come at all, all were punished by having been made to pay grazing fees at varying enhanced rates." And this is by no means an isolat-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Good News.

The Kuomintang, the Nationalist Party of Canton, has accepted the invitation sent by the Indian National Congress through Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru requesting the delegates from China at the Oppressed Nationalist Conference at Brussels to visit India and confer with Congress leaders in this country. The news, announced in a cable from Pundit Jawaharlal to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, will be welcomed all over the country. The Kuomintang has in its choice of delegates to be sent as its representatives to India shown what importance it attaches to the invitation. It has selected no less a person than Madame Sun Yat Sen to honour India with a visit, and she will be accompanied by two other delegates, Professor Kuomengyn of the Peking University and Mr. Wang-tse-wai, a Nationalist leader of note. India should give these representatives of a nation struggling to free itself from vexatious foreign interference, a rousing welcome and indicate to them that she profoundly sympathises with Chinese Nationalism. India should assure them that the presence of Indian troops in China is a matter beyond her control. A free India would never have allowed their being utilised in this manner.

The Premium.

It was cruel on the part of the Commander-in-Chief in his speech in the Council of State in support of the Budget to raise the Bolshevik scare and draw a lurid picture of what would happen on the North East and North-West Frontiers if the Army in India was reduced in strength. He may think that the premium the people of this country are paying for military defence is a "low one." India, as he sees her, is a "prosperous" land but to her millions who year in and year out manage to live only on one meal a day it is most empnatically not, and they will be glad if the burden of military expenditure which eats up nearly half the revenue, progressively disappears. They believe that if the agency for defence were Indian instead of foreign, if the children of the soil were taught how to guard its frontiers, the cost in such expenditure would be hardly one-third of what it is under the foreign domination. How do the Government meet this demand of theirs? By saddling upon them this year ten lakhs for aviation and refusing to take early action on the Skeen Committee's Report! They are not even willing that the public should know immediately what its recommendations are. This attitude of the Government can only confirm the belief of the public that India is the milch-cow which must suffer for British military adventures in the East.

Why Should India Pay?

The Legislative Assembly rejected last year the Government proposal that £2000 each should be paid out of Indian revenues to the two new members proposed to be added to be to the Judicial Committees of the Privy Council, an equal portion of their salary being met from the British Exchequer. When the Judicial Committee Bill came up for discussion at the last session of the House of Commons, a number of Labour members asked inconvenient questions in regard to this half and half arrangement and pointed out the discrepancy in the statement made by Lord Winterton and that made by the Solicitor-General when introducing the measure. Now the Government of India want to strengthen the Baldwin Government's case for it in advance by seeking the cachet of the Assembly approval to the arrangement of making the payment of half of the two Judges' salaries a charge on the Indian revenues. The Assembly, however, ought to throw out again the resolution they propose to move because the payment by India for work done by the Privy Council in England is on principle indefensible. The number of Indian appeals before that body may have increased but when India wants to insist like Canada and other Dominions upon having a Privy Council of her own she cannot be expected to stultify this natural and just demand of hers by agreeing to such payment.

Still Considering.

Another subject which is unpopular with the bureaucracy is the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. But in regard to this the official pose is that it is a matter of extraordinary difficulty and requires careful consideration. The separation of the Judicial from the Executive is a demand which Indians have been making for more than a quarter of a century now and all political parties in the country are agreed about the absolute necessity of securing such separation. Thoroughly aware of this the Central Government and the Provincial Governments have taken to the habit of always meeting the repeated inquiries with the monotonous and irritating reply that they are still considering the question. The Government of Bombay had just the same reply to make to Mr. Firodea in the local legislature when he asked them what steps they had taken to bring into effect the resolution already passed in a previous session. No step will more effectively curb the highhandedness of the Executive than this separation of functions. This is exactly what the people want and officialdom does not.

When There Is No Will.

It is the fashion with officialdom and with its apologists in the Anglo-Indian Press to blame the representatives of the people in the Legislature for always attributing sinister motives to the Government. But what else can the people and their representatives do when they find that the very matters which they believe are vital to their interests are grossly neglected by Government and money wasted on things which are entirely unnecessary and at times detrimental to national interests. India insists, for example, that she like other progressive countries must have means to defend herself. She wants an army officered by her own sons who are given opportunities to be well equipped in every branch of medical and naval instruction. In 1921 the Assembly recommended the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst but it took four years for the Government of India to take some little action in regard to that recommendation by appointing the Skeen Committee. Now that its report is ready Government pursue the policy of procrastination and inform Mr. Jinnah that they have not yet decided when the report should be published. They reply to him further that their proposals in regard to the Skeen Committee's recommendations were unlikely to be framed before the end of the present legislative season. So they propose not only not even to hasten slowly but not to hasten at all in the matter.

IN THE GRIP OF ENEMIES.

NABHA'S APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

MAHARAJA IN "BAWLA'S PLIGHT."

DEHRA DUN, Mar. 6.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha has sent a representation to the District Magistrate, Dehra Dun in which he says:—

"I am in a similar plight as were the late Mr. Bawla of Bombay and Mumtaz Begum. Like them I have a powerful and vindictive enemy continuously pursuing me for years past, to wit ever since I succeeded my father in 1921. After he secured my banishment and exile in 1923 by all fair and foul means, he has not slackened his efforts at all but rather redoubled them to wipe me out altogether. His men have been after me here and at present I believe about a dozen men of his are hovering about my house at different times of the day and night to terrorise and intimidate me into surrender and submission to him. I apprehend their attempting to kidnap and abduct me, my family and my children to injure us deeply in some other way or manner. On the basis that our (self, family and children) lives and personal honour is not safe in this country, I have applied to the Government for passports and my application is pending for final orders. Lately my enemy is particularly very active in several and various directions."

The Maharaja then gives details and names of persons whom he suspects and requests that protection may be granted to him and his family by keeping a watch over these people.—Free Press.

URUGUAYAN SEAPLANE DISASTER.

NO TRACES OF AIRMAN YET.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

A message from Reuter's Casablanca correspondent states that the seaplane of the Uruguayan airman Major Larreborges, who with several companions left Rome on February 20th to fly to South America, has been found smashed to pieces 60 miles northeast of Cape Juby of Spanish West Africa. There is no trace of the airmen. Moorish tribes in the neighbourhood are still in revolt. Apparently the airmen alighted on sea owing to the breakdown and sought refuge on the beach but came to grief in crossing the bar of the river. On the other hand a message received in Madrid from Las Palms says that a native has reported that Larreborges and three others are unhurt but have been seized by the tribesmen.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO LEADERS.

MOTION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, to be held on March 9, Mr. S. C. Bose will move that civic addresses be presented to Poet Robindra Nath Tagore, Sir Jagdish Bose and Lord Sinha and Dr. P. C. Ray.—Free Press.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS IN ASSAM COUNCIL.

THREE "CUTS" CARRIED

SHILLONG; March 4.

In the Assam Legislative Council to-day the Swarajists carried three cuts in demands for grants. The first motion was a cut of Rs. 30,000 in commission on grazing dues, the second was a cut of Rs. 2,66,217 under settlement operations and the third was a reduction by one lakh in the excise demand. —A. P.

AIR ESTIMATES FOR 1927-28

A REDUCTION OF £ 450,000.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The Air Estimates for 1927-28 amount to £15,550,000, a reduction of £450,000. The personnel is £33,000, compared with £35,500 in 1926-27. The air expenditure in the Middle East is reduced by £680,000 due to the diminution of air garrison in Iraq from eight squadrons to five. On the contrary the Fleet Air Arm demands show additional £201,000 to raise the strength from 18 to 23 flights, representing development in accordance with the admiralty Aircraft carriers programme, the net increase in the Air Force being approximately six squadrons.

The memorandum accompanying the Air Estimates refers to the preparations that are progressing for long-distance flights with flying boats, with the object of developing the service air route between India and the Far East. It states that boats will be provided in 1927 with the intention of making an extensive cruise in 1928 as a self-contained unit in Far Eastern waters and finally visiting the Australian ports to survey the route at present being carried out by the ground party.—Reuter.

65 WIN THE DAY.

RATIO AND PARTY MOVES.

MAHOMEDANS GO TO GOVT. LOBBY.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.
(From our Special Representative.)

On the eve of momentous discussion on Currency Bill I find the situation rather difficult and complicated in spite all popular propaganda. No doubt budget disclosures have slightly worsened 16d. party and strengthened Government side. Victory however, on either side is very doubtful. About five official protagonists and also some popular members are expected tomorrow. The maximum attendance in the Assembly is estimated at 130. Though the Congress Working Committee reaffirmed support to 16d. Dewan Chamanlal and one or two other members of the Congress party are uncertain factors. They seek shelter under the plea that they are not elected on the Congress ticket. Congress voting strength is estimated 35 or 37 though the Nationalist Party has still not made 16d. a party question it is expected to do so. They might give 20 votes. The Independent Party is practically non-existent on this question as many Mahomadans have practically gone over to official side. Still Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, and Haji etc. are good for 5 votes. Three Europeans are pledged to 16d. ratio. Total strength is expected between 60 and 65. Whoever gets 65, wins the day. Many amendments are tabled for to-morrows debate. Dewan Chamanlals motion referring the bill to a Select Committee seems to have little chance of success. I understand official party will oppose, while Sir Purshottamdas is rather doubtful. The Congress Party is inclined to oppose too. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Vidyasagar Pandya have tabled motions to introduce Gold Standard Currency and 16d. ratio on slightly different lines. Mr. Kelkar is understood to have tabled amendments and similar lines. The Congress Party is meeting to-night to settle the policy on all amendments. It appears certain that discussion will be continued till Saturday when the final decision will be reached.

NATIONALIST PARTY DECISION.

The Nationalist Party met this evening and made 16d. ratio a party question giving one member freedom to vote as he was not convinced on it.

DISCUSSION ON RATIO BILL.

OPINION SHARPLY DIVIDED.

NEW DELHI, March 5.

Rarely before on a public issue has opinion been found to be so sharply divided as on the question of exchange ratio and the main topic of discussion to-day both among official and non-official circles is the prospective discussion on the Bill. While the debate itself will disclose little new on either side, real uncertainty exists regarding the ultimate voting. In this respect it may be that the trend of the debate may also have some influence in determining finally the attitude of a few waverers. Attempts are being made to see if party decisions can be taken. The European group has already decided to allow freedom of vote. The Congress party will insist on every member elected on the Congress ticket to abide by the decision of the Working Committee to support 1/4 but it remains to be seen whether any special consideration will be shown to Mr. Chamanlal. The party takes up its final attitude to-morrow.

The Nationalist Party met to-day, but it seems the members were otherwise busy and the party adjourned till to-morrow for want of a quorum. The Independents too meet to-morrow but it may be taken for granted that they will, like the European group, leave the matter to the independent judgment of the members.

The Government bloc will support 1/6 solidly. Whips are already active canvassing and taking stock of the relative strength but nothing definite can be forecasted till to-morrow evening.—A. P.

READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVT.

MR SATYAMURTHI ON CONGRESS ATTITUDE

MADRAS, March 5.

In the Legislative Council to-day the Raja of Panagal ex-Chief Minister speaking on the budget urged the need for the allotment of at least fifty lakhs for the extension of rural medical relief and also the need for starting a village reconstruction fund. He expressed satisfaction at the abolition of the provincial contribution and hoped the money released by remission be devoted to ameliorate the lot of the depressed classes and to measures of rural reconstruction.

Mr. Satyamurti and Swami Venkatachellam Chetty, leader of the Opposition said Congressmen were always ready to co-operate with Government on honourable terms. They referred to the defects of dyarchy and regretted the scanty measure meted out to the transferred Departments in the matter of finance.—A. P.

FIRST SHOT FIRED AT.

IMPLICATIONS OF BUDGET PROPOSALS ANALYSED.

"BLACKETTISM" EXPOSED THREADBARE.

UNTOWARD POSSIBILITIES OF 18D STABILISATION.

"We are of opinion that the various remissions of taxation and Provincial Contributions should stand, if approved of by the Assembly. The only change we propose is that no specific provision for debt redemption should be made in the next year's budget. At this stage, it will make the amount of 5-1/2 crores available to meet such reduction in revenue, as may result from reversion to 1-4" Thus state the signatories in their "Humble Petition and Advice" to the Assembly.

They have succinctly analysed the implications of the budget and are emphatic that 18d. stabilisation will bring in deflation, depletion and drain. It will even lead to foreign borrowing. The bogey of dislocation is masterfully answered and the House is asked to do its duty.

HUMBLE PETITION AND ADVICE TO ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, March 6

On the eve of the Assembly Debate on the Coinage Bill, leading members of non-official parties have issued a memorandum in consultation with Mr. B. F. Madon on the ratio, urging the Assembly members to vote for one and four ratio. The memorandum is over the signatures of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Independent Party), Mr. G. D. Birla (Nationalist Party) and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Congress Party), and it crystalises their views expressed in the discussion on the General Budget and to be pressed on the Ratio Bill. It runs:

"On the occasion of the General Debate on Budget estimates of the next year, we think it necessary for a correct appreciation of our finances and of their bearing on the country in general and the tax-payer in particular, that the following points should be brought to the notice of the members of the Assembly:

THE WINDFALLS.

"The Finance Member has stated in his Budget speech that for the fourth year in succession up to 1926-27 the finances of the country had shown realised surplus. Whilst the only important tax remitted has been the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty, and the remission of Provincial Contributions, has been only partially carried out and whilst there has been a substantial fall in the [illegible] As a matter of fact, they were considerably larger than shown on each of these four years, but were diverted from their legitimate function of remission of taxation to the reduction of debt. Our annual provision for debt redemption has been relatively on a larger scale than that adopted in any other country. We know in England against a total outstanding debt of £7,700 millions, the amount provided for debt redemption is only £50 millions a year. This works out to less than two-thirds of one per cent., although the major part of England's debt is unproductive. In constrast with this, our provision of Rs. 5 crores which is equivalent to 2-1/2 per cent. or four times the provision that England makes on an unproductive debt of Rs. 202 crores as on 31st March 1927 is clearly excessive. Besides this, adventitious receipts in any year have also been taken to the redemption of debt account. The amount of these windfalls has approximately been Rs. 6 crores in these four years. In this manner the total amount carried to debt redemption out of revenue has reached the substantial sum of Rs. 23-1/2 crores in four year.

TAX-PAYERS' GROWING BURDEN.

"Apart from this, there has been during the years 1924-25 to 1926-27 a growing burden on the country on account of concealed taxation. Rupee figures of expenditure for the next year show a reduction of Rs. 9 crores over the figures of 1923-24. But this would not be a correct picture of the actual situation in the statement referred to. Rupee is converted into gold at the rate of exchange ruling on 1st March every year, as given in an official memorandum submitted by the Government of India in the Finance Department to the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance for each year. It will be seen from comparison between rupee figures and gold value of the same that, whilst expenditure budgetted for 1927-28 in terms of rupees shows a decline of Rs. 9 coores as compared with the figure of 1923-24, the same when converted into gold turns out to be an increase of £6-1/2 millions for the whole period of the year's total extra expenditure in terms of gold would be as large as £16 millions. The obvious inference to be drawn from this is that under the guise of apparent decrease in expenditure in terms of rupees, there has been going on, owing to the appreciation of the value of rupee, a real and growing burden on the tax-payer of this country which will amount to £16 millions gold, in the course of five years.

MISLEADING CONTENTION.

"It is contended by the Government that if we revert to 1s. 4d., the burden of the sterling debt of India will be increased by Rs. 56 crores. The table attached to para 20 of the Finance Member's speech refers to this. This is misleading because sterling debt has to be paid in gold, whatever the ratio and will represent the same amount of Indian goods and services. The number of rupees required for this purpose is not a relevant factor at all. On the other hand, we wish to point out that at 1s. 6d. the burden on the tax-payer of rupee debt of the Government of India will be increased in terms of gold or goods and services. The total rupee debt on 31st March 1927 is given at Rs. 523 crores. This in terms of gold at the pre-war ratio of 7.53 grains of gold to the rupee would be equal to (Rs. 523 crores at 7.53 grains of gold) 3938.19 crores of grains of gold. If the rupee is stabilised at 1s. 6d. this debt would be equal to (Rs. 523 crores at 8.47 grains of gold) 4429.81 crores of grains of gold, a difference of 491.62 crores of grains of gold equivalent to 4.3 crores of sovereigns, this being the increase in rupee debt of the Government of India in terms of gold. A corresponding annual increase in the burden of interest in terms of gold has thus been imposed on the tax-payer and will continue with 1s. 6d. until loans are repaid. These facts by themselves furnished an irrefutable argument against the appreciation of the value of the rupee.

RAISING OF BANK RATE FOR 18d.

Further we view with very grave apprehension the question of maintaining the stability of 1s. 6d. ratio. Since 1st April last, this has been maintained only at the expense of India's gold resources in paper currency reserve to the extent of £23 millions. Besides the corresponding deflation of currency against this depletion in India's gold resources, Rs. 7-1/2 crores were deflated against reduction in rupee securities in paper currency reserve. During the past few weeks the Government of India found it necessary to refuse the issue of emergency currency and compelled the raising of bank rate to 7 per cent as a further effort to maintain the 18d. ratio. In spite of all this, the exchange rate continues to rule under 1s. 6d. and quotations for two months ahead have been very close to 1s. 5-3/4d., the lower gold point of 1s. 6d. Unless something very unforeseen should happen, we fail to see how the Government of India can maintain the 1s. 6d. ratio without futher dissipation of India's gold resources. The balance of gold resources left is limited and we are anxious that they should not be further risked. Any sale of silver under the present conditions being out of question, we apprehend that Government may be driven to the expedient of borrowing in London to maintain 1s. 6d. We are very strongly opposed to the policy that may drive Government to such a course. This danger is avoidable and must be avoided.

UNWARRANTED CONCLUSIONS.

"These are amongst many reasons which necessitate our opposition to the continuation of the 1s. 6d. rate any further. We have carefully persued the Hon. Mr. A. F. L. Brayne's statement of the effect on the financial position of the Government of India of an alteration in the exchange value of the rupee from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. gold, as well as Mr. Parson's similar note on the Railway Budget. We attach herewith a note specially prepared with reference to the said statements and wish only to observe that the assumptions made in official notes, and conclusions drawn therefrom, are unwarranted. We recognise that a certain reduction may occur in the surplus of Rs. 3.70 crores estimated in paragraph 36 of the Finance Member's speech. We are of opinion that the various remissions of taxation and provincial contributions indicated in the Finance Member's speech should all stand if approved of by the Assembly. The only change we propose is that no specific provision for debt redemption should be made in the next year's budget. At this stage, this will make the amount of Rs. 5.2 crores available to meet such reduction in revenue as may result from reversion to 1s. 4d., although we do not apprehend reduction in revenue to be anything like Rs. 5.2 crores. We consider that this figure should be more than the example for any deficiency in revenue due to change in ratio. When actual figures are known the realised surplus may be carried to debt redemption. We consider that remission of provincial contributions has been unduly delayed by the Government of India till now, owing to their over cautious policy regarding redemption of debt as stated above.

18D. AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

It has been contended that reversion to 1s. 4d. will affect Provincial budgets to their detriment. In this connection, we would point out that Provincial Governments in India have generally land revenue as their most important source of revenue and with stabilisation at 1s. 6d. a reduction in land revenue to the extent of 12 1/2 per cent. will have to be made. The iniquity of such a reduction has been pointed out by a correspondent in "Financial News' of London and cannot be chal-

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. B. N. SASMAL EXPLAINS.

WHY B. P. C. C. OFFICE WAS KEPT CLOSED.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS ON THE PREMISES.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following statement for publication:—

"All sorts of things are being alleged as to why the gate of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office was kept closed on Thursday, March 3. Firstly a few days back it was known that some people were determined to take foreible possession of the house and an M. L. C. may bear testimony to it later on. Secondly the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held its sitting last Monday from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. at about 9-30 p.m.; M.L.C. came and informed the Executive Council that an M.L.C. had declared at a particular party meeting that he had come down to Calcutta from the up-country to witness the riot of Wednesday. The Executive Council then had a general discussion, and it was decided that all the properties of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee should be removed to my house for safe custody. Accordingly I ordered their removal to my car and most of them were actually removed when I was told that a paid clerk of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who has all along taken the side of a particular group refused to hand over a Remington Typewriter to my men. I went up to the office and demanded it of him when he declared that he would not give it to me as he was in charge of it on behalf of the Swaraj Party.

CLERK'S OPPOSITION.

I was astonished to hear it, but I was still more bewildered when he declared that the house belonged to Sjt. Debendra Lal Khan and its lease was in Sjt. Sen Gupta's name and I was no body there. I at once suspected that this clerk might have been set up by interested parties to take or remain in forcible possession of the properties of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. So I took steps to remove the typewriter and others things to my car immediately. But before I did so I was obliged to avoid further humiliation at the hands of the paid clerk to give a formal receipt to him for the article. Thirdly, when yesterday morning I went to the office I was informed that the office room was broken open by some known and unknown persons for the use of the telephone there and also found that certain persons who were residents of Calcutta were arranging to cook their food there. I met Sjt. Kiran Sankar Roy and assured him that there would be no objection to any body if nothing further happend. But soon afterwards I was informed that the telephone connection was cut off by some undetected hand and it was then decided that some precautionary measures should be taken for future safety.

The "Nayak" whose office is downstairs was already afraid as an occurance of serious nature had happened at its gate before, and they also took some precautionary measures. But when yesterday evening some unknown faces were found entering the office and refusing to vacate when demanded, it was then that the gate was locked up for the first time. Even them some people of a Jamadar Union came and wanted to rush open the gate as also to bribe the peons present. Fourthly although Sjt. Sen Gupta and others had announced that they would hold their meeting to-day at the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Office they did not send any information officially although I told Sjt. Kiran Sankar Roy that it should be done, and of course there was also the fact that I had postponed the meeting before. Fifthly I hear that some police men were seen at near about the gate of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this afternoon. I beg to announce that I sent absolutely no information to the police nor had given anybody authority to do so.—Free Press.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

DETENU'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

An application or a writ of habbeas corpus on behalf of Girindra Nath Banerjee, a detenu, who had been detained under the orders of the Bengal Government under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, was disposed of to-day by Mr. Justice Buckland. Counsel for the detenu asked for an order on the sub-inspector of Canning Town in Alipur where the detenu was interned at home to produce the applicant in court. The sub-inspector in an affidavit stated he was not in charge of the detenu who was not under restraint. The Judge refusing the application held that the applicant was not in custody.—A. P.

LONDON, March 5.

Sir Austen Chamberlain accompanied by his wife has left for Geneva to attend the League Council.—Reuter.

THE KULKATHI FIRING.

37 ROUNDS FIRED.

14 MUSLIMS KILLED AND 7 WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

The Bengal Government issued to-night a lengthy communique regarding the firing at Kulkathi in Barisal. After stating the facts and circumstances immediately preceding the firing the communique says:—The attitude of the Mahomedans had become more threatening under the incitement of one Muhammad Shahadaduddin and they were prepared violently to resist any attempt on the part of Hindus to pass the mosque with music. The sub-divisional officer had satisfied himself after enquiry that Hindu processions had previously passed by the mosque without any protest from the Mahomedans. In these circumstances the District Magistrate decided that the existing custom should be maintained and with the assistance of the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer repeatedly requested the Mahomedans to disperse but they continued in their truculent attitude and brandished their weapons defiantly to emphasise their resolve to resist the procession. The District Magistrate then declared them to be an unlawful assembly and warned them that they would be dispersed by rifle fire unless they went away peacefully but despite these warnings Muhammad-Shahadaduddin continued to incite the crowd saying that they would submit to being killed rather than give in.

CROWD REFUSES TO DISPERSE.

There were then about 500 armed Mahomedans in the open space round the mosque and they were only separated from the road by a ditch about 2 yards in width. Others estimated at another 500 were assembled in the jungle behind. As the crowd refused to disperse the Magistrate ordered the Superintendent of Police to march up a contingent of the Eastern Frontier Rifles. This was done and the Magistrate again ordered the crowd to disperse but was again disobeyed the Mahomedans waving their spears and thrusting them in the direction of the officers and sepoys.

The District Magistrate then ordered the arrest of Muhomed Shahadaduddin who was taken away into custody. Thereafter further attempts were made by all the officers present and two leading Mahomedans to induce the crowd to disperse but without avail. On the contrary some of the crowd began to cross the road at a little distance and collect in groups with spears on the other side of the road thus surrounding the police party.

FIRE OPENED.

As the crowd became still more threatening and was then within three yards of the police and was armed with deadly weapons the District Magistrate then gave orders to fire, and with his approval the Superintendent of Police ordered one round to be fired by each man. This order was communicated by the havildar to his men and fire was opened by fourteen men. It seems however that, in the tremendous dim which the Mahomedans were making the order was not properly heard and that actually 37 rounds were fired before firing was stopped. The Mahomedans did not disperse when fire was first opened and the firing was stopped as soon as it was found to be effective. Fourteen Mahomedans were killed and seven wounded.—A. P.

PONABALIA RIOT CASUALTIES,

BARISAL, March 4.

The latest report regarding the recent disturbance at Ponabalia states that the casualties are 16 dead and 9 wounded.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEADERS LEAVE FOR PONABALLIA.

BARISAL, Mar. 5.

Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Fazlul Haque and Maulvi Abul Kasim, who arrived here, were received by a large number of Muslims. They left for Ponaballia, where a mob was fired against recently by the police.

From the absconding wounded, three were brought here under arrest and admitted into the jail hospital. A fresh bundle of lathis, spears etc., seized at Ponaballia were brought here.

The Nawab of Dacca is expected to pay a visit to Barisal.—Free Press.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

MADRAS, March 4.

The Governor has appointed an Advisory Committee for Local and Municipal Administration with the Minister in charge as President. As an experiment in prohibition Government ordered the closing of arrak shops in a number of places for three years. The Excise Commissioner has now submitted a report pointing out it has resulted in illicit distillation and has had no appreciable effect on consumption. He recommends an extension of the period in certain localities and abandonment in a few places.—A. P.

"BOLSHIE" SCARE AGAIN!

PLEA FOR HEAVY MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

"ELDERS" ON BUDGET.

DELHI, Mar. 5.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffer welcomed on behalf of Bombay the belated mercy it had received and said that what the Presidency needed was a permanent arrangement suited to her position. Speaking on the exchange ratio he felt that Sir Basil Blackett had placed them on the horns of a dilemma. The prosperity budget only indicated that the people were overtaxed and that Sir Basil was giving with one hand what he had taken with the other. He asked why the export duty on tea was being abolished. The tea industry was quite prosperous. There was no solid progress and no farsighted policy of strict economy.

"AN ELUSIVE BUDGET."

Dr. Rama Rao characterised the budget as delusive. He criticised the constant underestimating in the budget. The provinces were faced with dwindling revenues and the time had come for the reallocation of revenues so that the provinces could have a substantial share of the expanding revenues such as income-tax. He objected to Government taking certain items from the Taxation Committee's report without consulting the House. The salt duty should have been reduced and military expenditure should have been brought down to fifty crores. He complained of the working of the Medical Stores Department which he said did not supply stores to mofussil areas in time and charged un-called for extra profit.

Sir Athur Froom congratulated the Finance Member on his successful management of India's finances. Sir arthur was of opinion that the whole of the proceeds of the revenue from the import duty on motors should be utilised for developing and improving roads and helping agriculturists to move their produce with greater ease. Bombay was grateful to the Finance Member for the special relief of twenty-eight lakhs but he asked what that amounted to when so many lakhs had been taken away from her in the form of taxes on income. What was the relief of nineteen lakhs in the face the fact that Madras got 116 lakhs and the permanent remission for Bengal which had so far paid nothing to the Central Government? It was true that Bombay was to receive 37 lakhs. That however was non-recuring.

THE BOLSHIE SCARE.

The Commander-in-Chief assured the House that in his opinion the premium they were paying for military defence was a low one and that considering the prosperity of the country there should be an increase in the army estimates. To those who advocated a reduction in the troops he would merely ask them to look through correspondence recently published between the Home and the Russian Governments, to remember that Bolshevik propaganda was very active and that they could not say there would be no trouble on either our North Western Frontier or North Eastern Frontier. Lastly he contended that military people were as much taxpayers and citizens of the Empire as others, and it was in their interest to be as economical as possible.

TRANSFER OF THE MILLSTONE.

Mr. R. D. Morarjee congratulated the Finance Member on the dexterity of his propaganda for eighteen pence ratio. The millstone round the neck of the Provincial Government (contributions) was merely to be transferred to the necks of the masses of the country. He objected to the delay in the publication of the Textile Industry Tariff Board's report action on which could not therefore be taken in this Finance Bill. Referring to the military expenditure he contested the Commander-in-Chief's view about Bolshevik menace and said that the crushing military expenditure was a fruitful soil for the propagation of destructive doctrine. He contended that the nation, rather than a bloated army, was the best insurance against bolshevism. The Army in India existed for Imperial purpose and there was outside influence in the preparation of the Army Budget. (Sir Basil Blackett.—This is untrue). Mr. Morarjee:—You have to wait for the Secretary of State's approval even in publishing the Skeen Committee's Report. What else does it connote. He doubted if the remitted portion of the provincial contributions would be given to Ministers under the present topsy turvey financial arrangements.

"DISSIPATING INDIA'S GOLD."

Lala Ramsarandas referred at the outset to the Government policy in maintaining eighteen pence ratio. At this figure the burden of the taxpayer of rupee debt of the Government of India would be increased in the term of gold or goods. He could not see how Sir Basil could maintain the eighteen pence ratio without further dissipating India's gold resources.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu reiterated his view that the budget was a rich man's budget. The remission of contributions was a long delayed measure of justice and from his knowledge of the way in which the remission had been utilised he feared the Ministers would get practically nil. He asked the Finance Member to produce a detailed statement giving the amounts which the Provinces got by way of remission and the amount spent by Ministers. The military expenditure was the biggest item in the budget and when the Indian Army was being utilised for imperialistic purposes why should Britain, he asked, not pay a portion of the expenditure.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that throughout the debate both here and in the Assembly the question of ratio was in the brain of many. His own view was that one and four ratio would certainly ruin the country. He wanted the Council to compare the budget of 1923 with the one now presented and they would note the difference and in what right direction the whole affairs tended.

SIR BASIL'S REPLY.

Sir Basil Blackett in suiting up the debate traversed the ground covered by him in replying to the Assembly debates yesterday and said that by Government having managed to raise loans in India at reduced rates of interest would greatly help industrialists obtaining money for their enterprise at cheap rates. This same result he expected by establishing the rupee at one and six ratio. But several members had complained of his having presented a dilemma but there was nothing of the kind. The facts were clear. They could not have remission of contributions and one and four ratio. The right ratio was one and six and if that was agreed to there was remission of contributions. Dr. Rama Rao had raised the question of War Office claims. Sir Basil said this matter had not been lost sight of and he had every confidence that a settlement which would be regarded as satisfactory would be reached and announced at an early date. As regards the tax abolition of export duty on tea there had been criticisms. These appeared like poking a gift horse in the mouth. There was no proposal in the mind of the Government of India to tax the agricultural profits of Industry. They taxed nothing more than non-agricultural profits and if fifty per cent. tax was considered to be too much then Government would be anxious to listen to any representation on the subject. Concluding the Finance Member showed by quoting figures that the fighting service in the army was now considerably below the pre-war level.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

SUKKUR BARRAGE WHITE ELEPHANT.

A CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whither is the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson leading this Province? To bare existence, or to utter ruination? For, Sir, is not the Sukkur Barrage scheme rushed on without the requisite expert advice, guidance, management and control? I challenge the Government of Bombay to disprove the following:—

(1) Are there not two school of engineers—all Government officers—one favouring the scheme and the other opposing it?

(2) Has not Sir George Lloyd, with an air of superiority, brushed aside the considered opinion of the opponents of the scheme?

(3) Has not Sir George's Government kept back this hostile report, and vainly boomed the Sukkur Barrage scheme?

(4) Is not a lot of machinery lying idle at the Sukkur Barrage?

(5) Are not the excavations costing far beyond their estimates in actual working?

(6) Is there not the danger of the Indus water being diverted into the lower plains of Baluchistan

I challenge the Bombay Government to prove.

(1) That their expert adviser is a man of international reputation.

(2) That their expert supervisor in charge of the Sukkur Works has a previous experience of some huge work.

(3) That the work so far done is in the right direction, and its costs are not excessive. And (4) That the remaining work will be completed within the stipulated time and estimates.

My information is (1) That the work has been done at random. (2) That huge plant has been ordered, which is not at all serviceable. (3) That the costs have doubled and tribled in certain cases. (4) And that there are Buchanans and Heppers in the Sukkur Barrage scheme

M. L. C.'s BEWARE.

What is Mr. Harrison's qualification? What is his past experience? What is Mr. Cownsji's knowledge and experience, that he holds the brief of the largest irrifation work in the world? Has the Government of Bombay any irrefutable report of a recognised expert, that all is well at Sukkur Barrage? M. L. C.'s, please beware. Join hands and demand a strong Committee with non-official majority to confer and control the extravagant expenditure on Sukkur Barrage. Let Sindhi memmers also note, that if they don't press for this Committee, they will rue their present policy, when these canal lands are given away to Lancashire Syndicates.

WHAT IS SIR LESLIE DOING?

Whilst Sir George Lloyd is guilty of launching these ruinous schemes of Back Bay and Lloyd Barrage, it is the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson that is pursuing them and that too in the face of failure in Back Bay, and furious opposition regarding Sukkur Barrage. People ask, what is Sir Leslie Wilson doing? Can Hospitals alone save Bombay City and Presidency, when lakhs are allowed to be sunk in Back Bay and in Sindh? Let Sir Leslie stir up and stop this drain.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

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"TO START IN FIVE DAYS."

COMPLETE GENERAL STRIKE.

CANTONESE PROPAGANDISTS BUSY.

LONDON, March 6.

Shanghai.—500 Japanese Blue Jackets have landed here and they have been quartered in Japanese cotton mills in case of trouble.

Northerners continue to strengthen their position on Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Chang Tsung Chang has arrived at Soochow where the Northern positions are further being strengthened. It appears that there is no truth in the rumour that Chang Tsung Chang and Chiang Kaishek have reached an agreement for the Southerners to occupy Shanghai unopposed.

Nationalists political leaders are endeavouring to "capture" Shanghai by methods other than military. Local agitators are fostering plans for making a complete general strike; also groups of pickets are being formed for the purpose of seizure of arms from the Northern adherents with the object of putting Shanghai under Nationalist control. The strike is due to start in five days, subject to Cantonese military success.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI AND CANTONESE LEADERS.

PERSISTENT RUMOURS ABOUT AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

It is persistently reported in Kuomintang circles that Changtsuchang, defender

Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, is understood to have been appointed by the Canton Government to visit India in response to the Congress invitation.

of Shanghai and Chiangkaishek, the Cantonese Commander-in-chief, have reached an agreement whereby opposition will not be offered to the occupation of Shanghai by the Southerners. Reports are, however, without confirmation.—Reuter.

SPLIT WITHIN KUOMINTANG?

NEW PARTY ON THE ANVIL.

LONDON, March 6.

Peking.—Split within Kuomintang and the formation of a new Moderate party which will be opposed to both the Bolsheviks and Northern militarists is foreshadowed in Chinese and foreign newspapers which are giving prominence to the conflict between Moderates and Extremists in the Nationalist Party alleged to be carried on at Canton, Hankow and Nangchang. Nationalist Minister of Justice and Leader of Radicals, Hsuchien, is reported to be determined to overthrow the Cantonese Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kaishek, while the latter is reputed to be anxious fod the expulsion of Russian Borodin. Vernacular press foresees the formtion of a Moderate party led by Chiang Kaishek.—Reuter.

CHINESE DELEGATES TO INDIA.

TO CONFER WITH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

DELHI, March 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru cabling to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar from Mopta Vermala says that the Kuomintang (Canton) has thankfully accepted the Congress invitation and has appointed Madame Sun-Yat-Sen, Professor Kuomengyu of the Peking University and Wangtseway to visit India.

It may be remembered that in the middle of February the Congress Working Committee after urging the withdrawal of Indian troops from China extended an invitation through Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Chinese delegates at the Oppressed Nationalities' Congress at Brussels to visit India and confer with the National Congress. It is not definitely known when the Chinese delegation is expected to arrive in India.—A. P.

KIUKIANG AGREEMENT SIGNED.

PRESENT MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS CANCELLED.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

It is announced in London that the Kiukiang agreement has been signed by His Majesty's Government. It cancels the present British municipal regulations and hands over the administration of the Concession to the Cantonese on 15th March. The Cantonese have handed over a cheque for forty-thousand dollars from which the British authorities will settle all claims for damages during the disturbances at Kiaukiang. The China authorities will confirm the bund frontage licences already issued by the British.—Reuter.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS PROCEED TO TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Shanghai.—Coldstrean Guards are proceeding to Shanghai from Hong Kong to replace Suffolks who are returning to Hong-Kong.—Reuter.

FREIGHT VESSELS ANCHORED AT HANKOW.

COMMERCE ON UPPER YANGTSE AT STANDSTILL.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Hankow.—The seven up-river passenger and freight vessels belonging to various nationalities are anchored at Hankow owing to the impossibility of operating above Ichang without being seized by the troops. Commerce on the upper reaches of Yangtse has been brought to a total standstill.—Reuter.

WHY IS 6D. RATIO IS RUINOUS TO INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

duration should not influence our fixing a stable rate of exchange which will be of permanent advantage to the country.

DANGER OF MELTING.

A brief mention may also be made, in passing, of another argument advocated by the Commission. The Commission maintain that the melting point of the rupee will be at a higher figure with 1s. 6. (48d.) than at 1s. 4d. (43d.) exchange. We cannot help observing that this argument in favour of 1s. 6d. appears to have been rigged out and advanced only to swell the numerical strength and not the weightiness of the reasons for stabilising at 1s. 6d.; for one thing there is no probable danger of a rise in silver prices to be dreaded in the near future, on the authority of expert American witnesses before the Commission; for another thing, a safeguard has been provided inasmuch as the notes are not convertible into silver rupees. If, however, there is any danger of a rise in prices at some future time, we fail to see how much more effect a 5d. difference per standard ounce will have on the margin of safety. If silver rose to 48d. it might as well rise to 58d. or more. The melting point of the rupee therefore constitutes no advantage worth mentioning.

There is therefore hardly any weighty reason to commend the adoption of 1s. 6d. ratio and the slippery arguments advanced by this body of experts in favour of 1s. 6d. make one wonder whether they had not really arrived at their conclusion on the subject before they started on the enquiry because a dispassionate perusal of the evidence placed before the Commission cannot but carry conviction to any careful and unprejudiced reader that the ratio of 1s. 6d. will spell untold disaster to the masses.

We will now discuss the various reasons why 1s. 6d. is ruinous to India and why 1s. 4d. is the better and the more natural ratio to adopt.

THE LAST STRAW.

First let us consider its effect on our producers—the exporters. India annually exports commodities worth about Rs. 350 crores. As the prices of the commodities she sells will be governed by world prices it will be apparent that the producers in India will be penalised to the extent of 12 1|2 per cent. by 1s. 6d. exchange as they have to accept so much less for their produce. The loss to our producers by the higher ratio will thus amount to 40-45 crores of rupees per annum on exports alone. It has been argued that what India will lose over her exports she will make up over her imports. This cannot be so because our exports are much larger than our imports and what is of more moment is the fact that our agriculturists who form a large bulk of our producers stand to lose heavily because they hardly use any imported articles. It has been estimated that about 7 per cent. of our total imports or goods worth 16 crores are consumed by our masses, and the loss to the masses by the higher price due to the lower exchange of 1s. 4d. on these goods worth Rs. 16 crores would be about Rs. 2 crores which is a mere trifle compared with the loss of Rs. 45 crores from the lower prices of their exports by the twisting up of the exchange to 1s. 6d. Other interests to benefit by the lower exchange are the Government to the extent of about Rs. 6 crores, and the foreigners who come in for a major share of the rest and the rich Indian consumers of luxurious articles. It must be remembered that the saving of Rs. 6 crores which accrues to the Government is made at the cost of the cultivators and this saving is most dearly gained by the misery universally inflicted upon our producers and debtors. Besides stabilisation at 1s 6d. will be the last straw for the hard hit agriculturists as the low and unremunerative prices of their produce will hardly be enough to cover even the cost of production. There is therefore such an appalling danger and loss to our agriculturists year by year by the stabilisation of the exchange at 1s. 6d.

Let us now see the effects of 1s. 6d. on our trade and industries.

(To be continued.)

THE FOREST GRIEVANCES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(Continued from page 6.)

el instance; but the Indian ryot is the least clamorous person in the world and "suffering is the badge of his tribe."

HANDMAID TO AGRICULTURE.

I have dealt with only two grievances out of many by way of illustration. Space does not allow me to treat of grievances in regard to the supply of fuel, the pressure of forest on cultivation, the game laws and shooting rules, the damage by wild animals, insufficiency of minor forest, and most of all the blackmailing and illegal extortion, by some of the subordinates of the Forest Department which keep the agriculturists ever in dread of them. Can agriculture really hope to prosper under such conditions? And whenever one talks of these grievances the Forest Department and its supporters are up with their stock arguments that the public do not know the value of the forests and that they are out for destroying the forest property. The public in fact, like the non-official members of the Committee are not unaware of the importance of forest development, but their contention is that forests, though intended by nature and Government to be a handmaid to agriculture, are not so managed by the Departmental Officials as to be really a handmaid, and that many of the privileges are unnecessarily withheld without much gain to the forest, at the same time causing great irritation to the ryot and hampering much of his work. That the forest privileges play an extremely important part in their economy would be clear to any one who lives in the villages and watches the daily life of the people.

WANTED: FOREST COMMITTEES.

The non-official report has made a number of recommendations which in their opinion would to some extent reduce the grievances of the people. But there are two of special importance, first that the Forest Act should be provincialised and second that Local Forest Committees should be appointed in each district with power to hear complaints and to investigate any important matters affecting the welfare of the ryots. These Forest Committees should prove of special advantage, because even if all the demands are granted, there is always the probability of the Departmental officials or their subordinates trespassing on the privileges and refusing relief where it is due. The argument of the official signatories of the report that this proposal "if adopted in practice would lead to endless trivial complaints" holds no water. The ryots must have some body in the nature of a semi-tribunal to whom they can appeal in case of need against the high-handedness of the Forest Official.

MR. PRADHAN'S TASK.

The Department of Forests has now a new Minister who has also under him the Department of Agriculture. He comes with a fresh enthusiasm for his task and should be able to give complete relief to the agriculturists in the matter of the Forest demands. He himself comes from a forest District like Thana and must certainly have some intimate acquaintance with such grievances. It should be the Minister's task to reconcile the interests of Forests and Agriculture to the complete satisfaction of the people, so that the ryots may begin to lose instinctively their dread and hatred of the Forest Official. To remove a long-standing grievance and give relief to a long-suffering people must be one of the noblest objects a Minister should aim at, and fortunate is the person whom God has given the opportunity and the courage to accomplish it.

(Concluded.)

AIR ESTIMATES FOR COMING YEAR.

HOME DEFENCE FORCE INCREASED.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The net air estimates for the coming year total 15,500 sterling compared with 16 millions for the current year. In the memorandum accompanying the estimates it is stated that the operational units now maintained are equivalent to 63 squadrons of which 56 are on regular basis. Two new non-regular squadrons, one—special reserve and one auxiliary airforce—have been formed and the home defence force has been increased also by the addition of one regular squadron which became available through reduction in the Imperial garrison in Iraq.

The Home Defence Force now consists of 28 squadrons including 7 on non-regular basis and more than half of the original programme of 52 squadrons has thus been completed. It is intended to form two new regular squadrons for home defence during the financial year 1927. In addition one new non-regular squadron will be formed. Provision is made for five new flights equivalent to two-and-a-half squadrons for the fleet air arm. These are required for the complements of the aircraft for H. M. S. "Courageous" which is due for commission as an aircraft carrier in the course of the financial year. The strength of the fleet air arm will thereby be raised from 18 to 23 flights, equivalent to about eleven and-a-half squadrons.

One new squadron will also commence to form for the army co-operation at home in addition to the four squadrons already provided. This is called for by the development of Catterick as an army training centre. It will thus be seen that it is proposed in all to increase the strength of the R. A. F. during the year by the addition of approximately 6 squadrons or their equivalent. As a consequence of the settlement of the Northern boundary question and of the progress in the development of Iraq the army air garrison in Iraq is being reduced from 8 squadrons to 5. In all eleven and one third squadrons are at present located in the Middle eastern theatres. Six squadrons continue to be maintained in India.—B. O. W.

RESULT OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

LARGE ORDERS FROM OVERSEA BUYERS.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The British Industries Fair in London and Birmingham which closed last night has resulted in a record number of orders being placed by the home and overseas buyers. At the London fair one of the features has been the increased demand for Empire products. The Birmingham section estimate that orders booked represent about four million sterling and that business which will ultimately accrue will reach eighteen to twenty millions sterling. Oversea buyers recognise that this year has very definitely established the position of the British Industries Fair as a permanent institution which it is essential for them to visit before they go to Leipzig.—B. O. W.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS

400 REPATRIATED ARRIVE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, March 5.

A batch of about 400 repatriated South African Indians arrived in Madras to-day. They looked healthy and were satisfied with the arrangements made for their journey.—A. P.

TRAGIC DEATH OF PROFESSOR

MADRAS, March 5.

The death in tragic circumstances took place last evening of Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramanath Ayyar retired Professor of English, Pachayappa's College. He attended a meeting of the Teachers Guild on the eve of its opening by Dr. Subbarayan the Chief Minister and after proposing that Dr. Subbarayan should take the Chair fell over and expired immediately from heart failure. He was over sixty years of age.—A. P.

DEFICIT BUDGET IN U. P.

DEPENDING UPON BLACKETT'S CHARITY

SIR SAM O'DANNEL'S SWAN SANG.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 4.

In the United Provinces Legislative Council the Hon. Sir Sam. O'Donnel, Finance Member presented the provincial budget for 1927-28. He said that the revenue and receipts inclusive of the opening balance were expected to amount to Rs. 1,528 lakhs whilst disbursements were estimated at Rs. 1,557 lakhs. There was thus after allowing for the balance of 13 lakhs in the famine insurance funds a deficit of 39 lakhs. As however, the Government of India proposed to make a recurring remission of 99 lakhs and a non-recurring remission of 52 lakhs there was every hope that the deficit of 39 lakhs would not only be wiped out altogether but that there would be a closing balance of 112 lakhs. If however the Assembly rejected the proposal for remission the Government of the United Provinces would have to borrow a sum sufficient to cover the deficit and to provide a closing balance.

The Budget for 1926-27 as originally presented to the Council provided for revenue amounting to Rs. 1,290 lakhs and for receipts under debt heads amounting to 206 lakhs making with the opening balance as then estimated total receipts amounting to Rs. 1,575 lakhs. On the expenditure side there was provision for expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,288 lakhs under revenue heads and 256 lakhs under debt heads leaving a closing balance of nearly 31 lakhs. The revised figures for 1926-27 however showed that the opening balance was 26 3/4 lakhs less than was anticipated, receipts during 1926-27 were better by 5 1/2 lakhs than the estimate and disbursements were 28 1/2 lakhs more than the estimates and in consequence the closing balance of 1926-27 originally estimated at 65 1/2 lakhs had been reduced to 15 3/4 lakhs. Sir Sam continued that the budget for 1927-28 as presented to-day was a deficit budget, but in case the Government of India's proposal for the remission of provincial contribution was given effect to there would not only be no deficit but a substantial closing balance and Government would present in April supplementary estimates aggregating Rs. 51 1/2 lakhs of which 10 lakhs would be on account of the reserved departments and Rs. 41 1/2 lakhs for the transferred departments.

Referring to the debt position the Finance Member said that the provincial debt charges were now nearly one-eighth of the total provincial expenditure. At the Reforms Government took over two large debts first the old provincial loan account which amounted to Rs. 296 2/3 lakhs and second the pre-reform irrigation debt of Rs. 1912 lakhs.. The province thus took over with the reforms a total debt of 1,516 lakhs. Up to the year 1927-28 inclusive it had incurred further debt to the extent of 1,200 lakhs making a total of 2,716 lakhs. The total interest and other charges on these debts in 1927-28 were Rs. 165 1/2 lakhs. Sir Sam whose term of office will conclude in the Budget year closed with a few observations by way of retrospect and forecast. During the last four years he said the financial position of the province had never been free from anxiety. Nevertheless the period had not been one of stagnation. Since 1923 enrolment in primary schools had risen by about 20 per cent. in vernacular middle schools from 45,000 to 55,000, in secondary English Schools from 52,000 to 62,000 in intermediate colleges from 2,100 to 3,400, whilst the number of post-intermediate students had increased from 22,00 to 3,300.—A. P.

BENGAL'S NEW GOVERNOR.

TO ARRIVE AT HOWRAH ON 28.

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor Designate of Bengal will, it is understood, arrive at Howrah at 7 a.m. on March 28. Lord Lytton will leave Howrah for Bombay en route for home the same morning.—A. P.

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CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

APPEAL TO ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

VOTE SOLID FOR 16D

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee held yesterday.

"Resolved that this Committee does not see any reason to modify the decision arrived at its meeting of the 17th February on the ratio question and that members of the Assembly elected on the Congress ticket are therefore bound to vote in accordance with the said decision."

"Resolved that an appeal be issued over the names of the members of the Working Committee now in Delhi urging the citizens in Calcutta to vote for the Congress candidates chosen by the Selection Board appointed by the resolution of the Working Committee on the 17th February, 1927."—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

CONGRESS LEADERS EXHORTATION TO ELECTORS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

The following appeal has been issued by Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, T. Prakasam, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. T. R. Phookun in the name of the Congress: "We appeal to the voters of the city of Calcutta to return by overwhelming majorities the candidates nominated by the Selection Board appointed by the Working Committee to the Corporation of Calcutta in the forthcoming Municipal general election. This Selection Board was specially constituted on behalf of the Congress with a view to secure the choice by the local district executive of the best and most suitable candidates for the Corporation, men who will uphold the tradition and carry forward the programme and message of Deshbandhu Das, who, three years ago, achieved a triumph in the city of Calcutta that is a landmark in our struggle with the bureaucracy and alien vested interests for the achievement of Swaraj. It is our sacred duty to sustain and enhance that achievement of Swaraj. It is our sacred duty to sustain and enhance that achievement by our earnest efforts to secure victory for the Congress in the coming elections. We appeal to all Congress men to lay aside the differences and disputes that have arisen and to accept the decision of the Working Committee and the Selection Board in regard to the candidates and the conduct of the elections, which has been arrived at 'Bona fide' and for the sole purpose of furthering the cause of Swaraj, to see that these candidates are not opposed by any Congress men or Nationalist that holds the Congress dear and that all our country men unite in casting their votes for them and returning them at the top of the polls."—Free Press.

Saturday was the second day for cut motions in connection with the construction of irrigation works including chiefly the Sakkur Barrage. The first half hour of the House was devoted to questions and answers. The proceedings commenced with the swearing in of a new Mohammedan member.

PARTY CONSULTATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST USE OF AVAILABLE TIME

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

It is understood that discussions are proceeding between leaders of different parties in the Assembly with a view to a rearrangement of the order of the discussion of the Budget grants so as to bring about a discussion of as many important subjects as possible before the guillotine is applied. The suggestion is made that the Executive Council head may be taken up first on the first day in order to raise a discussion on the constitutional issue and then other important subjects like the army may be brought up at an early stage. Notices of fifty more cuts on budget grants have been given by the members of the Assembly to-day making the total nearly three-hundred. Mr. Mukhtiarsing is responsible for the majority of the notices to-day. By a token cut on the demand under the head Opium he wishes to have a general discussion among other things for the total prohibition of opium manufacture. He also intends to raise a discussion on the steps that ought to be taken to improve the health of villagers. Mr. S. N. Haji wants to urge the appointment of a banking commission. Lala Lajpat Rai wishes to protest against the inadequate representation of Indians on the International Labour Conference and the International Labour Office at Geneva. Mr. U. Tok Kyi wants to draw the attention of Government to the non-employment of Burmans in the Indian Army. Mr. Harchandrai Vishnidas advocates the total abolition of the salt duty. Mr. K. C. Neogy pleads for the abolition of the export duty on jute and Mr. Sesha Iyengar wants a discussion on the general policy of taxation of income.—A. P.

FIRST SHOT FIRED AT.

(Continued from page 7.)

lnged as such. A reduction will automatically bring down the receipts from land revenue of Provincial Goverments by 12 1/2 per cent. Detriment to the finances of Provincial Governments will be more under 1s. 6d. than under 1s. 4d.

This is first time that Indian Legislature with non-official majority has been called upon to decide one of most momentous questions affecting the currency of the country, a question on the correct solution of which the welfare and prosperity of the masses of India depend. We are very anxious that the real issue should not be obscured by any plausible considerations or exaggerated apprehensions of disturbance to finances of the country and to its economic fabric by return to 1s. 4d.

PAST HISTORY RECALLED.

Fifty years back the Government of India proposed as at present to appreciate the value of the rupee. On reference being made to the Lords of the Treasury, they condemned it in following terms.

"It appears to my Lords that the Government of India in making the present proposals lay themselves open to the same criticisms as are made upon Governments which have depreciated their currencies in general. The object of such Governments is to diminish the amount they have to pay to their creditors. In the present case, the object of the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they have to receive from their taxpayers. My Lords fail to see any real difference in character of the two transactions. The plan is open to the objection that it alters every contract and every fixed payment in India. It may relieve Indian Government, and also relieve Civil Servants and Englishmen who are serving or working in India and who desire to remit money to England, and Englishmen who have money placed or invested in India which they wish to remit to England. But this relief will be at the expense of the Indian taxpayer and with the effect of increasing every debt or fixed payment in India, including debts due by ryots to moneylenders, while its effect will be materially qualified so far as Government are concerned by the enhancement of public obligations in India which have been contracted on silver basis."

ADDING TO MILLSTONE.

We cannot do better than close this statement by quoting the views of two distinguished Indians both past Presidents of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt whose authority on Indian economic questions is unchallengeable giving evidence before the Fowler Committee in 1898, said "millions [illegible] and labourers in India are indebted to money lenders and mahajans and the debt is in many cases in rupees and not in grain. Artificially to enhance the value of the rupee or to fix the value at the rate to which it has been already artificially raised, is to increase the indebtedness of cultivators and labourers of India to money lenders and mahajans. The measure serves to add to the profits of the prosperous classes who feed on the distresses of the poor and to add to the weight of mill stone which the poor and the indebted classes carry round their necks. Throughout the bazaars and the money markets of India, the effect of raising the value of the rupee is to add to the profits of the rich money lender and to enhance the liabilities of the poor cultivator who has a debt.

ENRICHING PARASITES.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha speaking before the Indian National Congress in 1892 said as follows "if the purchasing power of the rupee were raised 20 per cent., or anything like so much land tax, would be raised in exactly the same proportion; for every rupee would then represent 20 per cent. more of produce of the ryots land. Similarly, rents of houses and land all over India would be raised to the same extent. All other taxes payable to the Government would likewise be raised. So would all debts due at the time the change was made: in order words, every banker and capitalist, as well as every usurer, would find his property, so far as it had been lent out to others, increased 20 per cent., while every debtor throughout the length and breadth of India would find his debts augmented. In the same way, the result the reform would be that the Government official classes, bankers, landlords and usurers would all receive 20 per cent. more of the property of the vast population of India. There would be a sweeping transfer of property from the producing working masses who create the wealth and make the prosperity of the empire, to the servants of these millions and to parasites who prey upon them. We would ask any sane man whose brain has not been muddled by currency disquisitions beyond his capacity, whether this is the project that ought to be listened to for a single moment, whether it is to be thought of that the whole strength of the British Empire should be used to impoverish the hard working millions and to enrich the usurers and Government officials; And if it is not, we would urge upon public opinion to reject so monstrous a proposal with contempt".

ASSEMBLY'S CLEAR DUTY.

We associate ourselves completely with views of these two eminent Indians. Dadabhai Naoroji Gopal Krishna Gokhale and other patriots have in the past held similar views. It cannot be alleged that these honoured names in our Public life did not know where the real interests of the country lay, and we are confident that the country will refuse to be deflected from the correct course. So great is the risk involved in the change in the standard of monetary payments from the pre-war one that we totally fail to see how Government can reasonably expect the Assembly to accept their action. No country in the world which had its pre-war ratio within reach avoided it. No country has appreciated its pre-War ratio to gold. In fact, serious results of such action have so impressed us that we would have even agreed to the postponement of remissions of Provincial contributions for a little, while, in order to keep to the correct line of action. Luckily with the budget presented to us, even this sacrifice is not called for. We are satisfied that the same remissions as the Government suggest are practicable forthwith under the 1s. 4d. ratio. The duty of the Assembly is therefore straight and clear and we have no doubt that it will rise to the occasion.—A. P.

DIVISION OF LABOUR IN UNIVERSITIES

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS TO DELHI UNIVERSITY.

DELHI, Mar. 4.

The Assembly hall was crowded to its utmost capacity when His Excellency the Viceroy presided over the Delhi University Annual Convocation this afternoon.

After the conferment of degrees, the Vice-Chancellor read his address. In the course of his speech Lala Motisagar after reviewing in detail the progress made by the Delhi University both in the matter of internal improvement and in the matter of seeking avenues of employment for its graduates both in the Punjab and in the Government of India referred to the ideals and scope of University education and recalled the profound learning imparted by the ancient Aryan sages in Gurukulas and in Nalanda and Taxilla Universities.

His Excellency the Chancellor then rose amidst deafening applause and read his address in clear and solemn tones in the course of which he said:—

The only academic development in the university has been the institution of honours courses in economics, English and Mathematics. Hitherto an honours degree has simply been obtained by the answer of certain additional papers supplementary to those set for the ordinary Pass Degree. The new courses allow for specification in one main subject and one subsidiary subject. The University is contemplating the opening of additional faculties in commerce and Oriental languages towards which donations have been offered by members of the Delhi public and the schemes for the constitution of these faculties are at present under consideration by the University.

In England and Scotland each university has its own very definite individuality and each makes its own very special contribution to the sum total of knowledge and culture. The northern English universities for example reflect with great fidelity the needs of their industrial and textile environment in their thriving technological studies. Bristol university is a great centre for agricultural research. Edinburgh leads the way in certain forms of medical research while even those who are in no way connected with them will acknowledge that Oxford and Cambridge play a great part in the general intellectual life not only of Great Britain but of the whole English speaking world. That is the sort of thing which I believe might be of great advantage to India. I see no reason why Bombay should not be the great centre of textile research both as regards fabric and machinery for the whole East. Similarly Patna University need not be deterred by the institution of the new school of mining at Dhanbad from developing a strong school of Mining, Engineering and Geology. Calcutta, the headquarters of the Bengali people, with their ancient culture might win place and renown as a centre for the study of the humanities. In short there might well be [illegible] among the Indian universities in which each could make its own unique contribution to the intellectual life of the whole. Apart from the stimulus to the growth of knowledge which such a development would give it would have another notable result through the migration of students from province to province so far as considerations of distance permits and thus by the way of knowledge encourage a truer and stronger spirit of nationalism than exists to-day."

The Convocation was then prorogued. One noteworthy feature of the convocation was that no lady student took any degree unlike in other Indian universities. One lady under-graduate however was a recipient of a gold medal at his Excellency's hands for proficiency in studies.—A. P.

A MODUS VIVENDI

COMPROMISE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

MADARIPUR, Mar. 5.

With reference to the question of music which led to great tension here recently, the conciliation board formed at the instance of the Commissioner has arrived at a compromise that Hindus would pass with music before all mosques except at prayer time.—Free Press.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

The Governor in-Council having request Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy to convene a meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay for selecting a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Dr. Nadirshah H. E. Sukhia, deceased, and submit the name of any Parsi gentleman conversant with the English language, whom a majority of Justices present at the meeting may recommend for appointment to the vacant office, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy has convened a meeting for the purpose in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on Monday (the 7th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

FAMOUS COMMUNIST DEAD

MR ARTHUR MACMANUS

ZINOVIEFF LETTER INCIDENT RECALLED

DELHI, March 5.

The news is received from London of the death of Mr. Arthur Macmanus, a leading member of the Communist Party. The deceased was a Scotish engineer and attracted attention when, during the war, he was deported outside the province of influence owing to his opposition of Government policy. Later he was elected President of the Communist Party. Subsequently he was head of the Colonial Department.

Mr. Macmanus' signatures were attached with those of Zinovieff on the now famous Russian letter, which decided the fate of the Labour Party at the last general elections. He had challenged Government to prosecute him in this connection, and had stated that the letter was a forgery.—A. P.

NON-OFFICIAL PROTEST IN ASSEMBLY.

LITTLE TIME ALLOWED FOR BUDGET DISCUSSION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 4.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar voiced in the Assembly to-day the discontent of the unofficial members at the allotment of less maximum number of days for voting on the budget demands. The maximum number of days that can be allotted under the rules of the Government of India Act for the discussion on the demands is fifteen. Discounting the four days that had been allotted to the railway demands, eleven days could have been allotted to the general budget demands, but only five days have been allotted. There are over 94 demands, and it is obviously impossible for even a good number of them to be discussed by the Assembly and the rest are guillotined on the fifth day. It is understood that Sir Walter Wilson, leader of the European group, invited the leaders of the Congress, Nationalist and the Independent parties for an informal conference over the luncheon table to arrive at some formula of co-ordinated action by which the best use can be made of the limited time at the disposal of the House. It was suggested that there should be inter-party consultations and only those cuts decided to be moved by common consent be moved and that the speeches also be restricted. It is believed that it was also agreed to devote one day to the Executive Council grant, one day to the Army Estimates, one day to minor questions and one day to opium excise, postal rates etc., keeping one day in reserve against contingencies. It is understood the European group expressed willingness to assist the other groups in raising the constitutional issue under the Executive Council grant.

As a result of the understanding arrived at the informal conversation, the Nationalist Party, through Mr. M. R. Jayakar, has tabled a 'cut' which was one rupee less than the entire demand for the Executive Council. This step has been taken in view of the objection by the leader of the House to any amendment for the omission of the entire demand on the ground that it was complete negation and would not be in order. Since then it is understood, the Congress Party has decided to give notice of a cut on the Executive Council demand, which is fifteen annas less than the entire demand, with a view to secure the privilege of initiating a debate if it should be reached. It is likely that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar will be in charge of the motion on behalf of the Congress Party.—Free Press.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

ANOTHER FORTNIGHT'S NOTICE TO MANAGEMENT.

On Sunday last another meeting of the Railway workers of Bombay on the G. I. P. Railway line was held at Matunga, when Mr. Jhabwalla presided. Since a long time past the men working in the Railway workshops are agitated over the questions of leave with full pay as is done in the case of the superior staff and the grant of free passes which used to be given to all employees on the testimony of the Rent Bills. The above meeting was held to discuss besides other questions the above ones also.

Mr. Jhabwalla emphasised that the days of seeking for mercy were over and men must pursue the ideas of Trade Unionism by combining and then demandig their rights.

It was absurd to expect the poor illiterate workers to produce witnesses in support of their application for free passes.

Thereafter Messrs. Rele, Govindrao and other labourers spoke and resolutions were passed giving a further fortnights otice to the management during which to settle the men's grievances.

The meeting dispersed at a late hour.

A radio received by the Lloyds from the Steamer General Duchesne via Mauritius states that damage caused by the Madagascar evelone is over a hundred million francs. The town and harbour of Tamatave have been completely wrecked.—Reuter.

An Allahabad message says:—The engine and two vehicles of the 89 down passenger train were derailed last night while passing through Etmadpur station on the Ara branch of the E. I. Railway. The passengers and engine crew escaped injury, but the main line is blocked."—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION WITHDRAWAL.

FLUTTER IN C. P. COUNCIL.

MR. KHAPARDE'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 4.

Much sensation has been caused in C.P. over Mr. Khaparde's withdrawal of the adjournment motion over the strike situation yesterday, as it is believed that Mr. Khaparde had no such sanction from his party. Last night a public meeting was held to protest against his action which adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Khaparde's action It is understood that Mr. Khaparde had consulted some members of his Party who advised him to withdraw the motion after Government's assurance regarding the legitimate grievences of the strikers. The Nationalist Party is meeting presently to discuss the situation created by the leader's action in withdrawing the motion without first consulting the party.

THE B. N. R. STRIKE.

FUTILE INTERVIEW BETWEEN AGENT AND STRIKE LEADERS

CALCUTTA, March 4.

The Agent Bengal-Nagpur Railway in a communique issued to-day states that as a result of an interview between the representatives of the Indian Labour Union and the Agent, the President of the Union sent the following demands:—(1) No striker should be victimised; (2) The minimum wage of an unskilled labour to be fixed at Rs. 15 per month; (3) A 20 per cent. increment to men getting up to Rs. 50 and 10 per cent. to those getting from Rs. 30 to 100; (4) Reinstatement of dismissed hands; (5) Payment of strike wages; (6) Other general grievances.

The Communique then says:—It is abundantly clear that a resolution in these terms is framed merely to invite refusal. The railway has stated that it is prepared to do in pursuance of its continuous policy of giving its staff fair and reasonable terms of service conforming to the prevailing conditions in India. Every step is being taken to bring this position prominently to the notice of the staff to give every chance of resuming duty. But in order to restore normal working appointments both permanent and temporary are now being made necessary. New recruits have been coming in. As they settle down to their work a very appreciable improvement in the punctuality of mail and passenger trains has already been effected and all sevice are being maintained while a daily increasing number of goods trains is being worked.—A. P.

B. N. R. STRIKERS FIRM

MARVELLOUSLY SPLENDID MORALE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

Mr. M. N. Mukerjee, Vice-President, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Shalimar, writes: The situation at Shalimar and Santragachi remains quite unchanged. In spite of the President's persuation and threats by the Railway Omcers. The strikers are quite firm and their morale is marvellously splendid. We are almost inundated with curious leaflets everyday issued from unknown sources emphasing the futility of the strikers' struggle and containing entirely false information to the effect of the strikers of different stations resuming duties. The attempts of these miscreants however to mislead the strikers have entirely failed. Owing to the manning of the points in the Yard by untrained men, derailments of wagons at Shalimar is very frequent. The yard work is very feebly being attempted to be maintained mainly by ex-convicts and hands formerly dismissed from the Railway Service for grievous offences such as thefts etc.

B. B. & C. I. LOCO STAFF.

GROWING DISCONTENT

BOMBAY, March 5.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, General Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association, writes to the press that no reply has so far been received from the Agent of the Railway to the last telegram dated 28th February sent by Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Association, regarding the grievances of drivers, firemen and other loco running staff on the broad gauge. The latest advices indicate, says Mr. Kothari, that acute discontent and restlessness prevail among the men on the whole line and the situation calls for prompt and sympathetic handling. If no reply is received within a reasonable period of time a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association will be held to consider the situation.—A. P.

STRIKE COMPLETE EVERYWHERE.

TERMS OF COMPROMISE SENT TO RLY. AGENT

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

The Vice-President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour wires to the Free Press of India stating that the strike is complete everywhere. The Central Council has sent the Agent of the Railway the terms of the compromise.—Free Press.

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(4) Whoever will prove these medicines USELESS, the amount of Rs 500 will be rewarded.
(5) Whoever prove in these medicines RASAYAN (Some burnt metal) Rs. 500 will be rewarded.

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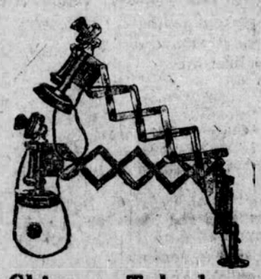

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LL. B. EXAMINATIONS

MOTION FOR IMPROVING STANDARD

REFERRED TO THE SENATE

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday, Sir C. H. Setalwad, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The Senate considered applications from the Principals, New Poona College and Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College, Surat, for affiliation for the Intermediate Science course.

The Syndicate having reported favourably the Senate approved of the applications for affiliation for three years from June 1927.

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE.

On the motion of Prof. P. A. Wadia, the Senate also approved of the report of the Syndicate and affiliated the Sind National College, Hyderabad, as a first grade Arts College from June 1927 subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The Syndicate must be satisfied, before the affiliation comes into operation, as to the qualifications of the additional staff which will be necessary, viz., two Professors, one in English and the other in History and Economics, and three Lecturers in Philosophy, English and Sindhi.

(b) The number of admissions be restricted to a maximum of 160 students in the First-year class, 100 in the Intermediate Arts class and 100 in the Junior and Senior B.A. classes together."

LL. B. EXAMS.

Consideration was then given to a proposal to amend regulations 10 and 22 in Law so as to restrict the benefit of exemption from individual papers at the First LL.B. and Second LL.B. Examinations to candidates who obtain 50 per cent. marks separately in not less than two papers at any one Examination.

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved :—

(a) That in regulations 10 and 22 in Law, lines 1 and 2)pages 161 and 163 of the current issue of the University Handbook), for the words "in any paper" substitute "separately in two or more papers at any one examination" and in the said regulations, lines 2 and 3, for the words "that paper" substitute "those papers:"

(b) That the regulations as amended above be brought into operation from the 1st of January 1928.

Mr. A. N. Surve moved an amendment :—

"Provided that those students who have already earned exemption under the existing regulations shall have the option to claim the benefit of regulation 10 or 22 as it exists to-day till the year 1933."

As Mr. Surve's amendment was not seconded, it fell through.

The effect of this resolution would be that only those candidates who have secured 50 per cent. marks separately in not less than two or more papers at any one examination shall be exempted from appearing in those papers at a subsequent examination and not in one paper as heretofore.

IMPROVING THE STANDARD.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in moving the resolution said that the standard of examination was very much deteriorated and his object was to improve it.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the resolution and said the Senate should not penalise the poor students. It was only like tightening the screws over the labours of the students which was very undignified for the University.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye agreed with the last speaker and said the resolution would limit the graduates in law which was not fair.

Mr. A. M. Khan supported the resolution and emphasised the necessity of maintaining the high standard of efficiency in law.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi further supported the resolution and said it was an open scandal now that many students worked outside and appeared in our paper each year forgetting the same following year. It would therefore be in the interests of the students if the motion was passed.

MATTER REFERRED TO SYNDICATE.

Principal Kanitker moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Syndicate, which was agreed to by 35 votes against 30 and the original resolution was negative.

NEW COMMERCE COLLEGE IN LAHORE.

NAMED AFTER SIR M. HAILEY

LAHORE, March 4.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering the Governor of the Punjab performed this evening the ceremony of opening buildings for the College of Commerce presented to Government by Sir Gangaram. They will be associated with the name of Sir Malcolm Hailey and will be known as the Hailey College of Commerce. In making a present of the buildings to Government Sir Gangaram expressed his thanks to the Legislative Council for the promise of grants for the maintenance of the college and to Dr. Tannan the Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce for giving valuable advice in working out the scheme for the college. His Excellency in opening the buildings paid a warm tribute to the philanthrophy of Sir Gangaram and said they could no longer neglect professional and vocational education which had hitherto occupied a low position compared with arts and general subjects. His Excellency had every confidence that a College so managed and maintained would prove to be of the highest value to the educated youth of the province. (Applause). His Excellency accepted the offer of the building with the greatest pleasure and gladly consented to associate his name with the college. Earlier in the evening Sir Gangaram was at home to His Excellency and Lady Hailey and the guests included Lord Linlithgow and the other members of the Agricultural Commission.—A.P.

'MONOTONOUS REGULARITY OF MISFORTUNES."

PUNJAB WITNESSES BEFORE LINLITHGOW COMMISSION

LAHORE, Mar. 4.

Before the Royal Commission on Agriculture to-day Colonel Forster, Director of Public Health deplored that the Punjab with a monotonous regularity headed the list of provincial mortality, the unhappy position being due to the incidence in epidemic form of preventible diseasess like plague, malaria, smallpox and relapsing fever. He did not think an All-India Public Health Act feasible, but he wanted such an Act for the province. He would have a travelling doctor for a hundred miles area converting the present hospitals into quarters for medical practitioners where people could find them at certain hours. At present too much money had been put into bricks and mortar. One great requirement was the development of laboratories to provide facilities for bacteriological examination. They depended on the courtesy of the principal medical college. Research on the therapeutic side they had, but none on the preventive side. Government should be more generous in the supply of quinine. Public health had been decentralised with very happy results in the Punjab. His schemes were criticised on the ground that Government had to pay for things which local bodies ought to pay for.

Mr. Taylor, Principal, the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, urged that the veterinary department should be independent of the Director of Agriculture. He was satisfied with the college equipment and curricula but the material they admitted was poor in quality and he would restrict admission to those who had passed the Intermediate in Science examination. Facilities in teaching were as good as in Europe, clinical materials were better. The control of a Government of India officer would be welcomed. The demand for veterinary education was growing and no difficulty existed in obtaining Government employment. Colonel Battye, Chief Engineer, Hydro-electric branch said that no definite policy had been formulated by Government beyond directing that all hydro-electric proposals should be submitted to the witness. He gave a description for the Kangra Valley scheme which would start by generating thirty-two thousand killowats and cover Lyallpur to Ludhiana. The scheme was capable of extension to 118,000 killowats at a cost of one thousand lakhs. The ambition of his department was to provide the farmer with cheap power motors for converting it into mechanical power and machinery to be driven thereby. He would use pressed waste stalks for fuel releasing cowdung for manures Raja Narendranath recommended allotting an area of land to graduates of the Agricultural College and suggested that Government should start a model factory for the manufacture of paper from rice-stalk. He would protect members of agricultural tribes from richer members in the matter of sales and mortgages. Sons of persons interested in land should be freely admitted to the Lyallpur College though they might not be members of agricultural trades. He agreed that grantees of land should give facilities to agricultural graduates by taking them as apprentices.—A. P.

CERTIFICATE TO POLICE.

THEIR CONDUCT IN B. N. R. STRIKE "IMPARTIAL"

PATNA, March 4.

The following communique is issued by the Inspector General of Police, Behar and Orissa :—

The attention of the Inspector General of Police, Bihar and Orissa having been drawn to the allegation that intimidation is being practised by the police upon the strikers at certain places on the Bengal Nagpur Railway it has been ascertained that the Deputy Inspector General who has been at Kharagpur since the strike emomenced has received no complaint from any of the strikers or their leaders nor has the Superintendent of Railway Police nor either of the assistant superintendents who have been touring the line on special duty in connection with the strike. He has no reason to believe that the police on duty have not been strictly neutral and impartial in accordance with the instructions he issued to them and has issued on all similar occasions for some years past. On the other hand he has received numerous complaints that the strikers have intimidated and ill-treated men who are still working or who destire to work. He has received reports from Chakradharpur, Tatanagar and Khurda Road that the strikers have been throwing stones and filth at loyal workers and into the houses, that at Khurda Road the intimidation practised by the strikers prevented a considerable percentage of the men from working, that at Odra the strikers entered a newly appointed fireman's house and damaged his property. Complaints of intimidation have been received from men who have continued to work at places between Howrah and Kharagpur. At Tatanagar one of the agitators fomenting the strike suggested the social boycott of loyal workers. He has received information that in some cases the railway officers while generally satisfied with the protection afforded by the police have considered occasionally that the police were not doing all they might to help the administration. This being the facts it seems probable that the police on the whole have been impartial—A.P.

SIR BASIL'S ASSURANCE TO BRITISH BANKERS !

UNREPORTED CONFERENCE AND COMMUNICATION!

Banker A rings up B.

A : I say B, what are your ideas about the ratio?

Where will the pendulum swing? Any news from Delhi?

B : Nothing very definite. Don't trust the wires.

* * *

A : If so, let us meet and discuss.

B : Agreed. Where shall we meet, and whom would you like me to invite?.

A : Well, B., Our usual place Bombay Club would be a central place; and you may ring up our banking friends for a special conference at an early date.

B : Right, ho!

AT THE BOMBAY CLUB.

So they met, A. B. and their banker friends in a conference at the Bombay Club. Of course, there were no reporters; for none besides the inner circle knew, that they were meeting that afternoon. They had all anxious looks, and two of them seemed depressed! Well, A was voted to the chair and the discussion began.

A : You see, friends, Sir Purshottamdas is no longer our friend! Even good old Lalji Naranji is backing him up!

C : Ah! But is not Manmohandas Ramji with us?

B : Yes, so he is; but he has not much following!

H : Ah! But we have dear Kikabhoy and young Shroff to support our 18d!

A : True, but their views are disowned by the Share Bazaar people openly.

I : But is not Sivaswami Aiyar advocating 18d. ratio?

B : Yes, but the critics say, that he had as well advocated the cause of the Ex-Maharaja of Indore!

M : I thought, the Calcutta Economists support 18d!

B : True, but the Bombay Economists have demolished their arguments!

A : Well, friends, now what do you propose to do? You have seen, how we are placed to-day. Two of our friends have told me in confidence that 18d. will hit them hard—very hard, hard beyond expression. Now tell me, how you propose to safeguard our interests.

After a pause, they blurted out, wire to Blackett!

A : And ask what?

B and H : Ask for his assurance to stand by us; or else British trade, British manufacture, British credit in India will greatly suffer!

All : Right Ho! Mr. President, please attend to this at once, and let us know the result.

So messages flew between Bombay and Delhi; and then came the prized assurance from Delhi Treasury—"Remain easy! Government firm! 18d. certain—even by certification"! Bankers met again in solemn conclave and drank to Sir Basil's health in sweet champagne!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

LAND REVENUE A TAX:

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Government have appointed a Committee to inquire into the question of land revenue. Whatever points there might have been before the members of the Committee for inquiry, all of them were requested by the public first to decide whether it was the tax or rent that was charged as land revenue. Whether the Committee have given their opinion on the point is not known, as the report of the Committee though submitted to the Government long ago, is not yet published. However the public must be indebted to Mr. Anderson, the responsible Settlement Officer of the Presidency, for basing his remarks on the Land Revenue demand question on the assumption that it is a tax. Mr. Anderson told the Legislative Council on the 28th Feb. that in all civilized countries land tax was paid irrespective of the consideration of crop or no-crop.

I have no hesitation to say that all the agriculturists will be glad to pay land tax which according to Mr. Anderson is on the actual profit of land. The only thing the agriculturists want is that the tax should be levied on the net profits of the lands in proportion to other taxes of similar nature i.e. income-tax. If this is done I do not think that there will be hardly any agriculturist coming forward to ask for any suspension or remission. Will Government in their resolution on the report of the Land Assessment Inquiry Committee, be pleased to declare that it is tax and not rent that is charged on the lands?—Yours etc.

AN AGRICULTURIST.

March 1.

TRIVENDRUM, Mar. 5.

The young Travancore Maharaja opened yesterday the science exhibition in the Trivendrum Science College. He said "I am very glad to come to-day to open the exhibition in connection with the Science College Day. The various exhibitions will, I am sure, be extremely interesting to all the visitors. I look forward to being able to examine them myself. It is very enterprising of the Science College staff and students to arrange so attractive a feature for their College Day celebrations.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(BY K. M. MUNSHI).

I

At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University, a resolution was accepted on my motion to the following effect:—

(a) That the Government of Bombay should be requested to take early steps to undertake Legislation embodying the recommendations of the Bombay University Reforms Committee as approved of by the Senate in the month of March 1926;

(b) That a grant of Rs. 3,00,000/- per year may be given by the Bombay Government for the purpose of developing the teaching and extension activities of the University; and

(c) That the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate are requested to wait upon His Excellency the Chancellor in order to lay before him the requests contained in the resolutions."

It is unfortunate that the University has not been the object of the Bombay Government's attention for many years past. It is still more unfortunate that the University is very slow in asserting its rights for proper self-development and to claim from Government such assistance and facilities as may be required for this purpose. It was Rev. Father Blatter's insistence that gave us the Reforms Committee; the Committee published its report in the year 1925; the Senate accepted with slight alterations the recommendations of the Committee in the month of March 1926; and though we are in the middle of 1927 there does not seem to be any draft University Bill to be placed before the Bombay Council.

In most of the other Provinces one of the first things which the New Reform Councils accomplished was the passing of University Acts. The Lucknow University Act received assent in 1921, the Allahabad University Act received assent in 1921, the Madras and Nagpur University Acts received assent in 1923, and the Andhra University Act received its assent in 1926.

In Bombay alone the University does not seem to exist for enthusiasts except of course temporarily when the University seat is being wooed by rivals.

The changes necessary in the constitution of the University however, are so vital and imperative that any further delay will only result in the deterioration of higher education in this Presidency. The heads under which Constitutional Reforms fall may be broadly summarised as follows:—

1. The increase of the elective element in the Senate. At present there are only 20 elected members out of a total of 109 members of the Senate. The Reform Committee has recommended 115 members out of a total strength of 150 members. This minimum elective element is indispensable for a healthy Senate.

2. The creation of an Academic Council as a governing body in academic matters. At present the executive governance of the University is vested in the Syndicate which is heavily burdened with several kinds of work, academic as well as non-academic. The present system, though less cumbrous in a way is not calculated to give a proper academic outlook to University activities.

3. A statutory grant to enable the University to develop its activities.

A REAL UNIVERSITY.

But more important than this constitutional reform is the development of the University as a teaching body. Modelled on the original London University, it has continued more or less to be an examining body. It lays down courses; examines students; confers degrees; and having done this to justify its existence, sleeps the sleep of the just. In this respect most other Universities in India have outstripped us and have developed into teaching institutions with programmes of post-graduate research and extension work.

A real University consists, to quote Prof. A. P. Newton of the London University in its Professors, "men who have the capacity of inspiring their disciples with their own zest for learning, and teach more by their example than by the imparting of information. Without such Professors no University can exist, but the finest group of professors is not a University. It is essential that they shall be surrounded by and working in the midst of their disciples, their undergraduates, their post-graduates, and their research students."

(To be continued.)

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ELECTRICITY FOR BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Mar. 4.

A fairly good numbers of members were present at yesterday's Municipal Board Meeting.

The first important item referred to the long-standing bone of contention between the Bandra Municipality and the Bombay Corporation over the increased rate of the supply of water. Mr. Leo Rodrigues who was requested to peruse the papers relating thereto, opined that legally the Bandra Municipality had a poor case against the Corporation and, consequently, instead of rushing into doubtful litigation should pay up "hands down."

Mr. Augustus Pereira rising up strongly urged that the case be fought out and that the Municipal Corporation's threat of cutting off supply was only a scarecrow which possibly would not be carried out. It was finally proposed and carried that counsel's opinion be taken on the matter.

Mr. S. S. Naik in proposing "that the Bandra Municipality become a member of the Local Self-Government Institute, and give the required fee of Rs. 100 per year," referred to the recent speech of Rao Bahadur Pai and urged the Municipality again to join the Institute. An amendment to postpone membership till after the rules and regulations had been circulated felt through and the original proposition was carried.

CABLES FOR ELECTRICITY.

A letter from Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co. Ltd., re the laying of underground cables, and the Standing Committee resolution recommending that the necessary permission be given and that a rate of 3.25 per cent. be charged on the same basis as the Bombay Telephone Co. for way leave rental next came up for discussion.

Mr. Rodrigues suggested that a higher rate than 3.25 per cent. should be charged. He based his arguments on some American books on way rental charges.

Mr. S. S. Naik remarked that in other places like Ahmedabad, Amraoti, Hubli, the charges for poles and way leave were not at all higher, and therefore he did not consider that the Bandra Municipality's charge of 3.25 per cent. was too low.

Mr. Antia, moved an amendment that 4 per cent. be charged on the ground that the Callender's Co. who were a flourishing business house could easily afford it.

Mr. Augustus Pereira, strongly urged the Board not to be exacting nor "to chop off the neck" of an enterprising Company at the very outset. If the Municipality did not give concession to the Company, how can a similar turn be expected by the Municipality?

Mr. Kussumbhoy moved a further amendment whereby the Callender's Co. were to be taxed on a sliding scale.

The two amendments were however lost and the proposition carried.

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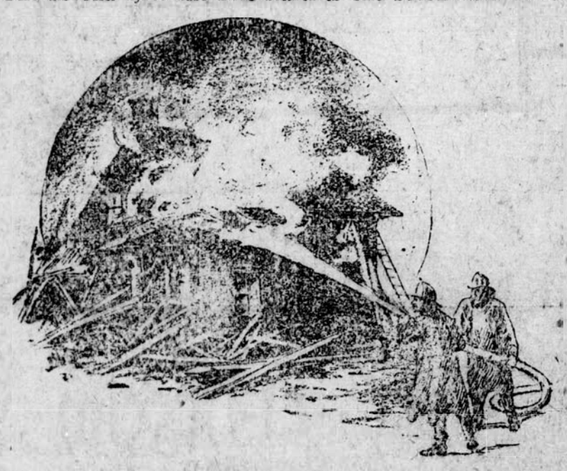

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IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL'S ACHIEVEMENT

A very interesting function took place on Friday evening at the Balivalla Grand Theatre when Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza A. A. Khan presided at the prize distribution ceremony of the Imperial High School and Mrs. Mirza distributed prizes to the successful students. A long programme covering 20 items was placed before the guests which included songs, dialogues, musical drill and music, vocal and instrumental in which both girls as well as boys students took part, and were lustily cheered for their wit, humour and eloquence. Mr. S. D Kothare, Joint Principal of the School presented report of the past year which stated:—

In the year under report the number of pupils increased by about 75. All communities, Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Bene-Israelites, Christians, Chinese, Japanese are taking advantage of the instruction imparted in this Institution. The school meets in the same building and has the advantage of a fine garden and a big compound which very few private schools in Bombay have been able to secure. The present building has been secured at a huge rent. The difficulty about accommodation is only partly removed. The school has been doing its best to impart instruction on modern lines and during these eight years since its foundation in 1918 no less than 160 pupils came out successful in the S.L.C. Examination and many of them have entered the portals of the University.

CHAIRMAN'S TRIBUTE.

The Chairman expressed his gratification at the progress the school had made. The school he said was open to all communities irrespective of caste or creed, and was working on the right lines. He was glad to see that physical culture was introduced in the school which was also made a chief feature of instruction. The institution, deserved great support, and he hoped parents and guardians sending their children to the school would subscribe liberally to the Equipment Fund which was meant to make the school a model institution by importing up-to-date apparatus.

Mrs. Mirza distributed prizes and the guests of the evening retired after according a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Khan.

KARACHI TRADE.

A BUSY MONTH.

KARACHI, March 4.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the port of Karachi for February issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 2,21,00,000 and that of exports to Rs. 2,97,00,000; the former showing an increase of twenty-seven lakhs and the latter a decrease of eighty-nine lakhs as compared with the figures for the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the eleven months ending February show an increase of Rs. 2,23,00,000 or ten per cent. under imports but a decrease of Rs. 8,83,00,000 under exports with the corresponding period in the previous year. In February the principal increases in imports as compared with the corresponding month last year occurred under cotton manufactures valued at eighty-seven lakhs of rupees (increase twenty-eight lakhs) sugar eighteen thousand and eight hundred tons and rupees 45 lakhs (increase 2,200 tons and rupees eight lakhs) and oils rupees twenty-two lakhs (increase six lakhs) while decreases occurred under metals rupees eleven lakhs (decrease four lakhs); and machinery rupees six lakhs (decrease four lakhs).

In exports the principal decreases occurred under cotton twenty-three thousand five hundred tons valued at rupees one crore and twenty-nine lakhs (decrease five thousand tons and rupees twenty-nine lakhs) and wool nine hundred tons rupees eighteen lakhs (decrease six hundred and fifty tons and rupees ten lakhs). Increases however occurred under rapeseed sixteen thousand tons valued at rupees thirty-six lakhs (increase nine thousand eight hundred tons and rupees twenty-three lakhs) and hides and skins nine hundred tons and rupees five lakhs.—A. P.

"SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The Principal of the Indian School of Music, Prarthana Samaj, had invited some of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to his institution on Thursday night and a special musical concert was arranged on the occasion. Amongst those present were Messrs. W. S. Mukadam, J. B. Desai, Rajmal J. R. Patil, Kundanmal Firodia, Deshpande, Surdesai Sardar Muzumdar and others. There were also many distinguished guests and a large number of ladies present. A varied programme of both instrumental and vocal music was gone through including Jalatarang, Fiddle, Dilruba and vocal music by some of the lady students of the school. Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda addressing the gathering, described the activities of the institution and the part it played in the regeneration of the ancient art of music. He compared the members of the Bombay Council and the members of the Senate of the Bombay University to the wires of telephone so that they may take the music to the right number.

Mr. Ghoda wished success to the efforts of Professor Deodhar, the Principal of the school in his line and requested those present to show their sympathy towards the cause which he has at heart. After the singing of Professor Deodhar, the meeting came to a close.

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KARWAR NEWS.

DEPRESSED CLASS DEMANDS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Mar. 1.

The depressed class people at a meeting yesterday entered a protest against the attempts made by the Mussalmans in some places to deprive them of the special representation provided for them by Government in some local bodies like municipalities and school boards. It was urged that all the grounds on which the Muslim community claimed and got special treatment for itself applied with far greater force in the case of the depressed class people; that it was unjust and selfish on the part of the Muslims who possessed not only separate electorates but 'excessive' representation, to grudge even the reservation of a few seats under a general electorate for a community which was many times more backward than the Muslims; and that they were also a minority not less important in numbers than the Muslims. As a people who have been suffering for ages from disabilities of social ostracism they contended that if any community deserved special consideration in the matter of representation, it was the Depressed Class community. In view of the existing barriers of untouchability and unapproachability between them and the rest of the Hindus, it was no use objecting that the Depressed Classes being part of the Hindu 'community' could not be treated as apart from the rest. It was resolved to address a memorial to Government embodying these considerations.

THE GOKARN MURDER CASE.

In his judgment in the Gokarn double murder case (which occurred in that centre of pilgrimage two years ago and the details of which appeared in the press at the time) acquitting three of the accused for want of conclusive evidence against them, and sentencing to death the fourth, a member of an influential priestly family of the place, the Sessions Judge of Kanara has remarked on the perfunctory nature of the investigation into the tragedy by the then responsible police officers who on the basis of the port-mortem report of the sub-assistant surgeon of Ankola set up a theory of suicide and then comfortably slept over it.

RAJKOT NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Mar. 1.

The Kathiawar Native Gymkhana of Rajkot was 'en fete' in commemoration of the happy day of its Silver Jubilee. Exactly 25 years ago, was laid the foundation stone of this useful little place of recreation and healthy enjoyment of sports and pastimes. The finals in billiards, tennis and bridge were played off in correct rotation according to the time-table, and very handsome silver prizes were given away to the winners and the runners up.

The prizes were distributed by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot who delivered a neat little oration which met with the appreciation of the distinguished company of European and Indian guests who were present.

In his speech the Thakore Saheb gave expression to the wish that he hoped to be able to attend and enjoy many such gatherings in future when he could have an opportunity of mixing freely with persons of all classes and creeds, but the best way to give practical shape of such a wish was to take the lead oneself, invite people to his playgrounds and teach them the art of hospitality for which ancient India had justly acquired a reputation and a name.

The Maharani Regent has prohibited using arrack and eggs in Sirkar Temple, Mantakad. She has ordered the use of honey and gram cakes instead. No liquor shops close the Temple will be allowed to open during the next week's festival.—Free Press.

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